

TEN CENTS A COPY

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

The Independent

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

July 14, 1904

SURVEY OF THE WORLD

The Democrats at St. Louis—The Candidates and Platform—Re-inspection of Steamships—The Countries South of Us—Lynching Averted—The Russo-Japanese War—The Zionist Colony, Etc.



- The Beauty of a Block CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN
- The Old Man (Poem) CHESTER WOOD
- Thoughts on Life Count LEO TOLSTOY
- The Mind of Muley Aziz POULTNEY BIGELOW
- Art and Architecture of the Exposition . . E. L. MASQUERAY
- Plantation Pictures (Poem) MARTHA YOUNG
- The Exhausted Parliament JUSTIN McCARTHY
- A Northern Negro's Autobiography . . . FANNIE B. WILLIAMS



EDITORIALS:

- The Democratic Convention
- The Platform
- Providence and Disaster
- French View of Women's Congress
- Our Inadequate Postal Service
- Injunction Against Ants, Etc.

BOOK REVIEWS

- The Book of Genesis
- A Manual of English Literature
- Electricity and Matter
- The Imperialists
- Yarborough the Premier
- Bred in the Bone, Etc.



Insurance, Financial, Etc.

150 FULTON STREET NEW YORK

A Guaranteed 6% Investment

INCOME CERTIFICATES, issued at par, paying 6% in semi-annual coupons.

ACCUMULATIVE CERTIFICATES, issued on periodical payments, guaranteeing 6% and sharing in Surplus Profits.

This Company's investments are confined to New York real estate.

Its Certificates are the definite contract of a corporation over Sixteen

Years in business and having { ASSETS, . . . \$6,212,807.34
CAPITAL and SURPLUS, 1,008,502.54

Inform yourself anyhow.

Write to-day for circulars.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY

DUN BUILDING, 290 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

FISK & ROBINSON BANKERS

Government Bonds


AND OTHER

Investment Securities


MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

35 Cedar Street
NEW YORK

28 State Street
BOSTON



150
UNDERWOOD
TYPEWRITERS
were purchased by the
B. & O. Railroad Company
to replace the **Machines** destroyed
in their general offices by the
Baltimore Fire
UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO.,
241 Broadway, New York.



SUMMER SPORTS

TENNIS, GOLFING, AUTOMOBILING, FISHING. All great fun, but all necessitate a visit to the tub. Make the bath a pleasure by using **HAND SAPOLIO**, the only soap that removes all scurf, casts off the constantly dying outer skin, and gives the inner skin a chance to assimilate new life.

ATHLETES, to keep in good trim, must look well to the condition of the skin. To this end, **HAND SAPOLIO** should be used in their daily baths. It liberates the activities of the pores, promotes healthy circulation and helps every function of the body, from the action of the muscles to the digestion of the food.

WOULD YOU WIN PLACE? Be clean, both in and out. We can not undertake the former task—that lies with yourself—but the latter we can aid with **HAND SAPOLIO**. The safest soap in existence. Test it yourself.

Your Choice For President!

PEARSON'S is having prepared a very fine portrait of the Presidential Candidate of each of the two leading parties (Democratic and Republican), with the purpose in mind of presenting several thousands of the pictures to our readers as seasonable souvenirs.

THE portraits are to be very handsomely reproduced from the copyrighted latest photographs by the world-famous artist *Pach*, personally approved by the candidates.

THE reproduction is not to be done by half-tone printing process, nor by lithography; but is to be the result of the very latest method, known as *The Photo Gelatine Process*—reproduced from the negative, each one separately.

EACH portrait will be mounted on heavy antique photographer's cardboard, and will make a handsome ornament for library table or mantel-piece. The size over all to be 11x14 inches.

THE souvenir is not to bear any matter in the form of an advertisement.

THESE souvenirs are not offered for regular sale, but are *to be given away* in recognition of a very simple service which we invite you to perform for us.

SEND us stamps to cover cost of mailing and we will send you *free* a sample copy of *The July Pearson's* and a prospectus, giving full particulars, telling how to obtain the portrait of YOUR FAVORITE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

PEARSON'S MAGAZINE,

14 Astor Place, New York.

A History of . . . Our Own Times

Both as an encyclopedia for reference and an expositor of the underlying currents of our national life, *The Independent*, is well worth preserving. We began with 1904 to divide the fifty-two issues of the year into two volumes, separately and completely indexed.

If our readers will send to us, prepaid, their copies for six months, in good condition, with \$1.50, we will return, charges paid, a volume containing the twenty-six issues (without the advertising pages), attractively bound with marbled board sides and brown duck back stamped in gold.

**THE INDEPENDENT,
130 Fulton St., New York**

Everything For... Schools and Churches

Headquarters for

"Andrews"

School Furniture

and

School Supplies.

Carbo Slate

Blackboard best in existence.

We furnish the Church

Complete Pews,

Pulpits,

Opera Chairs,

Reading Desks,

Altars, &c.

The A. H. Andrews Co.

174 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?



TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making 100 copies from pen-written and 50 copies from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, without deposit, on ten (10) days' trial.

Price \$7.50 less trade discount of 33 1/3%, or \$5 net

THE FELIX C. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.



"As necessary as the dictionary,
but far more interesting."

SPECIAL SUMMER OFFER

Send the coupon opposite and learn, at our expense, all about this notable work and particulars of the attractive introductory plan of sale.

The Nature Library

One work that has especial value
and interest all the year through

IN SUMMER these books interpret the beauty and charm of the open air. Trips to the country have new interest and added value for all, particularly the children.

IN WINTER, in all seasons, in any weather, with these ten volumes you can take the most delightful of armchair journeys to nature. They form a wonderful panorama of all that is beautiful in our great outdoors.

TEN SUPERB LARGE VOLUMES

4,000 pages, 10 1/4 x 8 inches; 800 plates in full colors; 450 half-tone photographs; 1,500 other illustrations, and a *General Introduction* by John Burroughs

The one great work on American wild life. Accurate, complete, scientific and yet most readable.



CUT OFF HERE.

Indep.,
July 14, '04.

Doubleday,
Page & Company.

Gentlemen—
You may send me at your expense the elaborate booklet containing sample color plates, black and white half-tones, specimen text pages, etc., of *The Nature Library*. Include also particulars of price and terms.

Name.....

Address.....

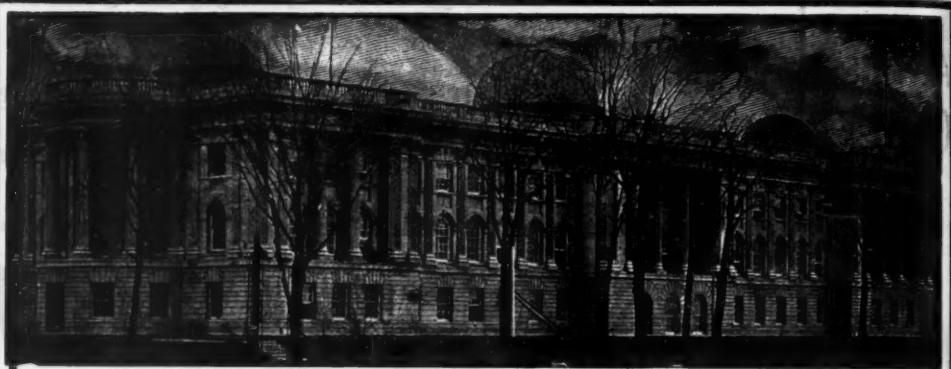
COUNTRY LIFE
- IN AMERICA -



DOUBLEDAY PAGE & CO
- 34 UNION SQUARE - NEW YORK -



THE WORLD'S
- WORK -



HOME OF THE COSMOPOLITAN AND THE "TWENTIETH CENTURY HOME," IRVINGTON, N. Y.

*If condemned for life to a desert island,
and allowed a choice of Five Hundred
Books, you would take the World's Best.*

WHAT ARE THEY?

The "Twentieth Century Home"

*has a commission of college professors
preparing the list.*

SEE JULY ISSUE

PRICE TEN CENTS

¶The "Twentieth Century Home," the new periodical "for women who plan their lives and do," is published from the office of the "Cosmopolitan Magazine." It is issued in the belief that there are many millions of people who have arrived at the point of demanding the treatment of household topics in a scientific way; that everything affecting the home and the members of the family deserves the most thoughtful consideration of the ablest men and women who have in mind the improvement of the conditions which make for happiness.

¶Among the features are: "Home Education"—"The Fairyland of Science"—"Home Entertainments"—"The Laboratory of the Kitchen"—"Women's Virtues that are Vices," etc. Each month a number of short stories and articles to interest the woman of fashion and the woman of the home—beautifully illustrated.

M
&

There
they
and w
a tim
one v
with
when
differ
minat
do so
evolu
tive a
esting
E. H

A
MO

Preser
ample
our ov
any ot
most
family
marria
Three

THE

Law
T.

The F
and 2 year

MISS P
Next sch
ply to MR

MR. N
wice
boys into
his person
and tuition

The

Delig
necticut
vidual a
of teach
CHAS.

CONN
The C
Head Ma
Choate, F
Edward

MARRIAGE & DIVORCE

There was a time when men stole wives, when they bought wives, when they got wives free, and when they expected dowries. There was a time when women did not marry at all, when one woman married a number of men, when with other women she married one man, and when alone she was married to a husband. At different periods either, man or wife, could terminate the relation; only one or the other could do so; neither could; nor could both. This evolution of marriage and divorce, under primitive and subsequent social conditions, is interestingly and accurately told by Professor George E. Howard in a three-volume work entitled **A HISTORY OF MATRIMONIAL INSTITUTIONS**

Present and past conditions in England are related in ample detail, and the peculiar matrimonial practices in our own colonies receive fuller attention here than in any other book, as does also the history of divorce. A most complete narrative on the development of the family, and an invaluable presentation of the status of marriage and divorce.

Three vols., gilt top, dark green art buckram
\$10.00 net; prepaid, \$10.72

At all booksellers, or direct from
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO, ILL.

Law trade supplied by Callaghan & Co., Chicago;
Publisher for England and Europe,
T. Fisher Unwin, Paternoster Square, London.

EDUCATION

Connecticut

The Fannie A. Smith Kindergarten School
and 2 years' course. 863-905 La Fayette St., Bridgeport, Conn.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL, Farmington, Conn.
Next school year opens Sept. 29, 1904. For full information, apply to MRS. ROBERT PORTER KEEP.

MR. NEWTON B. HOBART, Principal of Greenwich Academy, Greenwich, Conn., receives three boys into his home, carefully supervising their studies and giving his personal attention to their welfare in school and out. Board and tuition, \$700. Highest references.

The Black Hall School For Boys
OLD LYME, CONN.

Delightfully situated near the mouth of the Connecticut River. Preparatory to College. Individual attention and family life. Excellent corps of teachers and a limited number of boys.

CHAS. G. BARTLETT, M.A. P. O., Black Hall, Conn.

CONNECTICUT, Wallingford.
The Choate School. A Preparatory School for Boys. MARK PITMAN, A.M., Head Master. Refers by permission to Hon. William G. Choate, Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D.D., New York City; Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D., Boston.

Connecticut, Washington

GUNNERY SCHOOL for Boys

55th year. Opens Sept. 21. Many improvements in main building, schoolhouse, and athletic field. New building for 28 boys. Whole number limited to 65. For circular address

JOHN C. BRINSMADE, Principal.

WOODSTOCK, CONN.

The principal of **Woodstock Academy** will receive into his family four boys, whose parents may wish them to attend the Academy and receive special care and supervision. Entire expenses not to exceed four hundred dollars for the school year of thirty-nine weeks. Correspondence for particulars invited, and catalogues sent upon application. Fall term begins Sept. 5.

E. B. HALL, A. B. (Yale), Principal.

Illinois

Todd Seminary for Boys

An Ideal Home School near Chicago. 57th year
NOBLE HILL, Principal. WOODSTOCK, ILL.

Massachusetts

LASELL SEMINARY For Young Women

Auburndale, Mass.

Lasell has ideas and methods concerning the training of girls that mark it as a unique and extraordinary school. Of the Lasell catalogue, one father writes:

"It presents more right ideas about education in general, and the best development of girls in particular, than any such book I have ever examined."

The hands and the body are trained with the mind. Courses in Domestic Economy and Applied Housekeeping. Lessons in Sewing, Cooking, Dress Cutting, Millinery, Home Sanitation, Conversation and Walking—all in regular school work. Special advantages in Music and Art. 10 miles from Boston.

Write for catalogue.

C. C. BRAGDON, Principal.

Mitchell's Military Boys' School

BILLERICA, MASS.

18 miles from Boston. Fits for business, technical schools and college. Limited to 50 boys. \$500 per year. Only requisite—good character.



Receives boys from 7 to 16 inclusive. New gymnasium. Manual training. Send for illus. booklet

M. C. Mitchell, Proprietor.

MASSACHUSETTS, NORTON.

WHEATON SEMINARY

FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

REV. SAMUEL V. COLE, A.M., D.D.

70th year begins Sept. 14, 1904. Endowed college preparatory Certificates to College. Advanced courses for high-school graduates and others. Art in music. Experienced teachers. Native French and German. Gymnasium, with resident instructor; tennis, basket-ball, golf. Steam and electricity. Location healthful and beautiful, within thirty miles of Boston. For Catalogue and views address WHEATON SEMINARY, Norton, Mass.

The Gilman School
for Girls Also Called
The Cambridge School

Advantages of Greater Boston,
without the drawbacks of city life.
Resident pupils, \$1,000.

ARTHUR GILMAN, A.M., Director.
Cambridge, Mass.

In the Berkshire Hills

Miss Hall's School for Girls

Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Miss MIRA H. HALL, Principal.

ROCK RIDGE HALL

A school for boys. Location high and dry. Laboratories. Shop for Mechanic Arts. A new gymnasium with swimming pool, *Strong teachers. Earnest boys.* A vigorous school life. American ideals. Fits for college, Scientific School and Business. Illustrated pamphlet sent free. Dr. G. R. WHITE, Prin., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

New Jersey

New Jersey, Bordentown.

Bordentown Military Institute

Every influence tends to start a boy right. Physically, morally, mentally. Courses prepare for college or business life. Catalogue on request.

Rev. T. H. LANDON, A.M., Prin. Maj. T. D. Landon, Commandant.

New York

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL
For Girls. General and College Preparatory Courses
Large recreation grounds.

Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York City.

PALMER INSTITUTE

Starkey Seminary

Boarding school for boys and girls, splendidly situated, overlooking Seneca Lake. Modern building and equipment. Fine health record. Fifty-three acres in campus, athletic field and gardens. Ten teachers train for best colleges and business. Advanced courses in music, art, and elocution. Students received at any time.

Martyn Summerbell, Ph.D., Lakemont, Yates Co., N. Y.

New York, Ossining-on-Hudson.

DR. HOLBROOK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Terms, \$700. Fall term begins September 28th, 1904.

"Stone Upon Stone"

is not only the translation of its name, but describes the thorough, conservative building of character and education given to pupils of

The Ossining
School for Girls [Suburban to]

Special attention given to the acquirement of grace, dignity and refinement of bearing and manner. Certificate admits to leading colleges. Advanced courses in Art and Music. Fully equipped gymnasium, 5th year. Year book with views of the school on application.

Miss C. G. FULLER, Principal, Ossining-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

New York, Peekskill-on-Hudson.

WORRALL HALL ACADEMY

For general education, college preparatory or best business courses. An ideal home-school. Personal instruction. Special care for small boys. Terms begin Sept. 21. Write now for illustrated catalogue. Address, REV. C. E. D. NICHOLS, Headmaster.

Established 1861.

MILITARY



STATE AND INTERSTATE CHAMPIONS.

"CORNELL'S Largest Fitting School"

"My acquaintance with the preparatory schools of the United States leads me to believe that the Ithaca High School stands in the very front rank."—J. G. SCHURMAN, President, Cornell University. Gets students from England, Russia, Italy, Ireland, Brazil, Cuba, Canada, Porto Rico, Mexico, 35 States, and from 24 counties in New York State. Has won 73 State and 21 university scholarships in nine years. In the last 3 years has sent 126 students to various colleges. Holds interscholastic championship in Football, 1901, 1902, 1903, and Baseball, 1900, 1901, 1902. Gymnasium, Baths; 7-acre Athletic Field. Free Text Books. Both Sexes. Tuition \$60 and \$75 for 40-weeks—no extras. Enter any time. For catalog address, F. D. BOYNTON, M.A., Principal, 274 N. Cayuga St., ITHACA, N. Y.

Pennsylvania

Washington Seminary
Washington, Pennsylvania.

A Boarding and Day School for Girls. Sixty-eighth year began Sept. 14, 1904. For catalogue address

Miss Mary MacDonald and Miss Christiana C. Thompson, Principals.

Williamsport Dickinson Seminary

A MODEL HOME AND CHRISTIAN
CO-EDUCATIONAL SCHOOL

Provides the best instruction in all branches taught in the best schools. Charges Moderate. Year opens Sept. 14, 1904. For information and catalogue address

REV. EDWARD J. GRAY, Williamsport, Pa.

Rhode Island

Friends School
Providence, R. I.



A school which makes the harmonious development of each boy or girl, morally, mentally and physically its first aim. Its enlarged teaching staff and intensively

newly equipped gymnasium ensure thorough preparation for college. Special courses in Literature, Art and Music. Separate department for younger pupils. Fine new gymnasium, ample grounds for sport and athletics. Delightful location. Splendid record for health. Liberal endowment. Excellent school at moderate prices. Only desirable candidates admitted. For catalogue address SETH K. GIFFORD, Ph.D., Principal, Box 103.

Theological Seminaries

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY New Brunswick, N. J.

Founded 1784. Year begins September 20, 1904. Definite training for the Ministry. B.D. and P.G. courses. Scholarships. Special facilities for mission study and work. Library, 47 volumes; Gymnasium; Dormitory. Open to all denominations. Catalogue on application. W. H. S. DEMAREST, Secretary.

HOTELS, ETC.

BEAUMARIS HOTEL
MUSKOKA LAKE, ONT., CAN.

Opens 15th June. Closes 30th September
Accommodation 200. Send for Booklet.

EDWARD PROWSE, Proprietor

OCEAN HOUSE—Hampton Inn and Casino.

HAMPTON BEACH, N. H.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
W. H. PHINNEY, Lessee & Manager.
Send for handsomely illustrated booklet.

LAKE-VIEW-IN-THE-PINES

LAKE ST. CATHERINE,
I. H. & D. O. FRANCISCO, Poulney, Vermont.

BACK BAY BOSTON MASS.
THE MOUNTFORT 5 Mountfort, **BEACON ST.** cor.
Rooms singly and en suite with bath, \$1.00 per day and up. American plan, \$2.50 per day. Cafe; elevator; fireproof. Send for booklet.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK

BOSTON.

BARNES & DUNKLEE, Proprietors.

The Fenimore,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Now open. Booklets. THOS. NOBLE.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.

White sulphur bathing establishment.

Awarded a diploma and silver medal at the Paris Exposition, 1900.

PAVILION HOTEL AND COTTAGES

Open June 21st.

JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

The SHARON HOUSE

Sharon Springs, N. Y.

B. P. SHARP & SON

ST. DENIS

Hotel

Broadway and Eleventh Street
NEW YORK

European Plan

Table d'hote Breakfast and Dinner.

Rooms from \$1.50 per Day up.

Rooms with Bath from \$3.50 per Day up.

The Convenient Location, Tasteful Appointment, Reasonable Charges, Courteous Attendance and Cuisine of Exceptional Excellence are characteristic of this hotel, and have secured and retain for it a patronage of the highest order.

WILLIAM TAYLOR & SON, Proprietors

The Massapequa Hotel

MASSAPEQUA, L. I.

Famed for the beauty of its environment, the high character of its equipments, and superiority of its cuisine. Boats, golf, tennis, billiards, bowling. Long-distance telephone. Surf and still-water bathing. Accommodation 300. All the comforts of home.

THOMAS H. FRASER, Proprietor,

Send for Booklets. Massapequa, L. I.

FURNISHED COTTAGES TO LET.

One at \$300 and one at \$350. Finest location in Casco Bay, Portland, Me. Particulars. A. M. SMITH.

EASTON SANITARIUM.

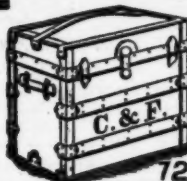
Select class of nervous and mental patients received. Twenty five years' experience; late first Assistant Physician in Middletown, N. Y., State Hospital; visit before deciding.
C. SPENCER KINNEY, M.D., Easton, Pa.



UNIVERSITY TOURS IN EUROPE.

Unparalleled leadership; slow routes; twenty members; moderate terms. Two sailings in May. Weekly in June and July. Write or wire for details of an entirely new kind of travel.

THE BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL,
20 1/2 Clarendon St., Boston.



CROUCH & FITZGERALD

161 BROADWAY.

688 BROADWAY.

723 SIXTH AVENUE.

Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases.
THE BEST GOODS ONLY.

READING NOTICES

REDUCED RATES TO CINCINNATI

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Grand Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round trip tickets to Cincinnati, from all stations on its lines, July 15, 16, and 17, at rate of single fare for the round trip, plus \$1.00. Tickets will be good returning, leaving Cincinnati not later than July 23, when properly validated, for which no fee will be required. By depositing ticket not later than July 23, and payment of fee of fifty cents, an extension of return limit may be had to August 18. For specific information consult ticket agents.—Adv.

ABOUT TOILET POWDERS.

With a toilet powder, as with everything else, it is essential to be sure that you get an article of real merit.

Highly scented powders are dangerous and often do permanent injury to a delicate skin.

Mennen's Toilet Powder is a trade-marked article, which has for years been recognized by physicians as the best preparation made. The absolute purity of its ingredients and the exercise of the greatest care and skill in its manufacture have given the product of the Mennen Co. a quality of uniform excellence. That is why your physician recommends it.

Inferior goods often cost you the same money, while they yield a larger profit to the dealer. For this reason dealers will often attempt to force other goods upon you.

For your protection, Mennen's face, the trade-mark of the Mennen Co., is on the cover of every box of the genuine. It will be worth your while to look for this trade-mark.

All first-class dealers carry Mennen's Toilet Powder and will supply it if you insist.

It is used by the United States Army and Navy.
The fact that eleven million boxes were sold in 1908 is proof of the universal popularity of Mennen's.

Long Island Loan and Trust Company

"TEMPLE BAR," BROOKLYN, N. Y.

OFFICERS.

EDWARD MERRITT, President.
 CLINTON L. ROSSITER, First Vice President.
 DAVID G. LEGGET, Second Vice President.
 FREDERICK T. ALDRIDGE, Secretary.
 WILLARD P. SCHENCK, Assistant Secretary

JULY 1st, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and stocks.....	\$3,343,255.00
Bonds and mortgages.....	1,045,650.00
Real estate.....	40,735.00
Loans, demand and time.....	4,114,130.65
Cash in banks.....	1,039,955.58
Cash in office.....	681,612.11
Interest accrued.....	95,364.94
Overdrafts.....	96.41

\$10,360,799.69


LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.....	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus.....	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits.....	507,267.58
Dividend (July 1).....	25,000.00
Due Depositors.....	7,737,003.41
Certified checks.....	36,776.40
Interest accrued.....	30,752.30
Taxes accrued not due.....	24,000.00

\$10,360,799.69

Yost
 LIGHT-RUNNING TYPEWRITER.

YOST WRITING MACHINE COMPANY.



FOR THE OPERATOR.
 Light Action and Convenient Devices.

FOR THE PURCHASER.
 Beautiful Work. Durability and Quietness.

YOST WRITING MACHINE CO., 245 B'way, N. Y.

Will make you STRONG

As a strengthening tonic in declining health, or during recovery after exhausting illness, the effect of Horsford's Acid Phosphate is wonderful. It nourishes and strengthens the nerves, improves the appetite and digestion, and gives restful sleep.

It restores to the body nature's strengthening phosphates, a deficiency of which means general physical weakness, dyspepsia, headache and nervousness.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

If your druggist can't supply you, send 25 cents to RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, PROVIDENCE, R. I., for sample bottle, postage paid.

Stewart Hartshorn

Don't invite household troubles by buying imitation shade rollers. The standard shade roller of the world is the

Hartshorn

used in every civilized community.

Strongest. Simplest. Easiest Working.

Every first-class dealer has them. No first-class dealer will sell you anything else. The script signature of Stewart Hartshorn on the label is for your protection.

Tin Rollers. Wood Rollers.



The Independent

VOL. LVII

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1904

No. 2902

Survey of the World

Work of the Democrats at St. Louis

The Democratic convention at St. Louis was one of the most remarkable meetings of this kind in the history of American politics. Before the first day's session it could be seen that Judge Parker would be nominated, altho Tammany insisted that he could never get the required two-thirds of the delegates, and Mr. Bryan asserted that more than one-third of them would support him in whatever course he should decide to take. The Judge's nomination was made a foregone conclusion by the almost unanimous decision of the Pennsylvania delegation, on the night of the 4th, to vote for him; and on the night of the 6th ex-Senator Hill predicted a victory for his candidate on the first ballot. The feature of the first day (Wednesday) was a very long address by John Sharp Williams, temporary chairman, mainly given up to criticism of ex-Secretary Root's opening address at the Republican convention. Mr. Williams asserted that Mr. Cleveland's Democratic Administration and the Democrats in Congress practically established the gold standard by repealing the Silver Purchase law. The gold basis, he said, was an accomplished fact, accomplished "by the dogged persistency and indomitable will of Grover Cleveland." By the applause with which this utterance was received, and an apparent disregard for Mr. Bryan in the convention, the advocates of a gold platform were encouraged. On Thursday little was done. A subcommittee had agreed upon a platform (mainly upon the lines of the one prepared by Mr. Williams) and had reported it to the full committee, in which a bitter contest was then

begun. The subcommittee's platform (adopted by a vote of 7 to 3) contained the substance of Mr. Williams's reference to the increase of the supply of gold during the last eight years as warranting an abandonment of the old silver issue. Mr. Bryan chose to make his first fight in behalf of the rejected Harrison delegates in Illinois. The political comment was that as he had a pretty good case he hoped by the vote to show that more than one-third of the delegates were standing with him. But his eloquence was unavailing, and, on the anniversary of his "cross of gold" speech in 1896, he was beaten by a vote of 647 to 299. Whereupon the Gold Democratic journals began to talk of the "passing of Bryan." After the platform was made some of them admitted that he had not "passed." All that night the platform committee was at work. In no previous convention had there been so great a contest as was seen in the room of this committee before an agreement was reached. On Friday morning a brief session was held. The platform was not ready. To kill time a few speeches were made, and in one of these Richmond P. Hobson (the hero of the "Merrimac") led some to liken him to the Rev. Dr. Burchard, by remarking that "the only President who had ever enforced the laws against a labor union was a Democrat." That morning the platform committee decided by a vote of 35 to 15 to say nothing whatever in the platform about the currency question. But the formal report was deferred until 8 p.m. At the evening session the platform was read, but the tumult was so great that very few persons heard it. Immediately the previous question was

ordered, and in four minutes the platform was accepted, without debate and with only 2 negative votes. Then came the nominations. Judge Parker's name was presented by Martin W. Littleton, of Brooklyn, Senator Carmack and many others. The applause at the first mention of this candidate continued for 31 minutes. Mr. Hearst was nominated by E. M. Delmas, of California, and several delegates from other States. In this case also the duration of the applause was 31 minutes. Judge Gray and others were nominated. Mr. Bryan spoke with much force against the selection of any one representing the gold and capitalistic interests, suggesting as available men Mr. Hearst and ex-Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, but finally (for Nebraska) seconding the nomination of Senator Cockrell. After the first day Mr. Bryan was by no means disregarded by the great audience or treated with coldness. There was only one roll call. On the first ballot Judge Parker had 658 votes (almost enough); Mr. Hearst, 204; Senator Cockrell, 42; Mr. Olney, 38; Mr. Wall, 27; Judge Gray, 8; Mr. Williams, of Illinois, 8; Mayor McClellan, 3; General Miles, 3; ex-Senator Towne, 2; Senator Gorman, 2; ex-Governor Pattison, 1, and Bird S. Coler, 1. Before the result was announced several small delegations shifted their votes to Judge Parker's list. Others speedily followed, and upon the motion of Governor Dockery, of Missouri, the nomination of Judge Parker was made unanimous. The weary convention was then adjourned until 2 p.m., when it was to complete the ticket.

Judge Parker for the Gold Standard

During the afternoon there were conferences concerning the selection of a candidate for second place. Ex-Senator Turner, of Washington, had been laid aside, owing to his record as a Republican in the South. Judge Harmon's name was withdrawn. It was said that Judge Parker preferred ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, a cousin of Senator Gorman and the father-in-law of Stephen B. Elkins. It was while the nominating speeches were being made, Saturday

evening, that news of an important telegram from Judge Parker began to excite comment. On account of this message the proceedings were interrupted by a recess. The telegram, addressed to William F. Sheehan, one of Judge Parker's most prominent representatives, was as follows:

"Esopus, N. Y., July 9th, 1904.

"I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established, and shall act accordingly if the action of the convention to-day shall be ratified by the people. As the platform is silent on the subject, my view should be made known to the convention; and if it is proved to be unsatisfactory to the majority, I request you to decline the nomination for me at once, so that another may be nominated before adjournment.

ALTON B. PARKER."

At first certain prominent Democrats from the South were angry and declared that their delegations ought to be withdrawn from Judge Parker's list of votes. Complaint was made that they had been misled by ex-Senator Hill. At a conference it was decided that the platform should not be changed, but that the convention should be asked to approve the following reply to Judge Parker's message:

"The platform adopted by this convention is silent on the question of the monetary standard because it is not regarded by us as a possible issue in this campaign, and only campaign issues were mentioned in the platform. Therefore there is nothing in the views expressed by you in the telegram just received which would preclude a man entertaining them from accepting a nomination on said platform."

After the recess this reply was laid before the convention and supported by John Sharp Williams, Senator Daniel and others, Senator Tillman making the longest argument. His anger had cooled, and he pleaded for harmony. Mr. Bryan, who had been ill, unexpectedly came in and spoke at length against sending the reply, saying that there was nothing in the platform to prevent Judge Parker from accepting the nomination. If the answer should be sent, he proposed amendments asking Judge Parker to say what he, if elected, would do with respect to silver dollars, asset currency, etc. But he was induced to withdraw these amendments, and, at a little before one o'clock on Sunday morning the proposed reply to Judge Parker's telegram was ap-

proved by a vote of 774 to 191. A few minutes later ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, was nominated by acclamation for Vice-President, and the convention was at an end. Mr. Davis reached the age of 80 years in November last.

The Democratic Platform In the long, all-night sessions of the platform committee many bitter words were said. The subcommittee, by a vote of 7 to 3, had prepared a platform containing the following paragraph about the currency standards:

"The discoveries of gold within the past few years, and the great increase in the production thereof, adding \$2,000,000,000 to the world's supply, of which \$700,000,000 falls to the share of the United States, have contributed to the maintenance of a money standard of value no longer open to question, removing that issue from the field of political contention."

These are the words that the full committee excluded by a vote of 35 to 15. They appear to have been thrown out to prevent the insertion of paragraphs in favor of an income tax, government ownership of public utilities, etc., which were pressed forward by Mr. Bryan, to assist him in his movement against gold. Senator Daniel, formerly for silver, now for gold, sharply reproved Bryan, questioning the propriety of attempts at dictating from a twice-defeated candidate who was reviling every man proposed for the Presidential nomination. Bryan was successful not only in excluding the money paragraph, but also in modifying the paragraphs about Trusts and the tariff. The platform finally adopted denounces protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few, and favors "a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses and for the common weal, not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and its discriminations." The subcommittee's (and Mr. Williams's) words, urging that due regard be paid to "existing conditions, however wrongfully or unjustly brought about," were rejected. Trusts are denounced; any such combination tending to destroy "individual equality of opportunity and free competition by controlling production, restricting competition or fixing prices, should be prohibited and punished by law." More power for

the Interstate Commerce Commission is demanded. Mr. Bryan secured by a vote of 23 to 20 the insertion of the paragraph calling for laws to exclude from interstate commerce any Trust or combination that monopolizes any branch of business or production. Our summary must be brief. The original labor paragraph is of no special importance; there was added an attack upon the course recently taken by the Government of Colorado. The platform calls for a reduction of the army, the extermination of polygamy, "liberal trade arrangements" with Canada and other countries, generous pensions by legislation, the direct election of Senators, the just and impartial enforcement of the principles of civil service reform, and such treatment for the Philippines as Cuba has received. It would raise Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma to the rank of States and give Porto Rico a Territorial form of government. It opposes subsidies for shipping, and deplors the "selfish and narrow spirit" of the Republican convention, as shown by its attempt to "kindle anew the embers of racial and sectional strife." The subcommittee's paragraph favoring "the maintenance and a liberal annual increase of the navy" was rejected.

Populists and Socialists At a national convention in Springfield, Ill., attended by about 200 delegates, the Populist party (now including the Middle-of-the-Road faction) nominated Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, for President, and Thomas E. Tibbles, of Nebraska, for Vice-President. The platform, upholding the familiar Populist doctrines concerning the currency, calls for Government ownership of railroads, telegraphs and telephones, the abolition of child labor and sweatshops, an eight-hour day in factories and mines, new laws for the regulation of Trusts and railroads, legal provision for the initiative and referendum, and a direct vote for all public officers, with right of recall.—The Socialist Labor party, at its national convention, nominated a ticket—Charles H. Corregan, of New York, a printer, for President, and William W. Cox, an Illinois coal miner, for Vice-President. Approval of the miners' strike in Colorado was withheld for the

reason, it is said, that the miners' union is affiliated with the Social Democratic (now Socialist) party. The "brand of unions" represented by President Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, was opposed. Mr. Gompers himself, the American Federation, and the Civic Federation were denounced as "adjuncts of capitalism."

Inspection of Steamships Eighteen inspectors, who have been on duty at other ports, began, last week, at New York, the reinspection of passenger steamships that was recently ordered by Secretary Cortelyou. The local officers of the steamship inspection service, who certified to the good condition of the "Slocum," her life preservers, boats, etc., are not permitted to have anything to do with this new inspection, which is being made in the most thorough manner. On three barges which are used in carrying immigrants from ocean steamships to Ellis Island it was found that 700 life preservers which recently passed inspection had been destroyed, their places having been taken by as many new ones inspected and accepted since the burning of the "Slocum." Hundreds of defective life preservers on several other boats have already been rejected. It is shown that on a boat permitted to carry 1,825 passengers the lifeboats and life rafts, altho apparently sufficient in number to satisfy the law, could not accommodate more than 275 persons under the most favorable circumstances. The Commission appointed by Secretary Cortelyou to make an investigation concerning the "Slocum" will probably begin its work this week. Emperor William, of Germany, has asked for a list of those persons, especially the nurses on North Brother Island, who exhibited heroism in saving passengers from the "Slocum."—Survivors from the wrecked steamship "Norge," which was bound for New York with 748 immigrants, four-fifths of whom perished, say that many of the "Norge's" life preservers were worthless, like those on board the "Slocum." This foreign steamship was subject to our inspection laws, and had been inspected at New York in October last. It was asserted at first that the inspector who did the work was Henry Lundberg, who afterward accepted the "Slocum's"

worthless preservers, rotten fire hose, etc.; but it now appears that the "Norge" was examined by Inspectors Ray and Walsh. Her crew, like that of the "Slocum," appears to have had no knowledge of emergency drills or of the proper handling of lifeboats. Her New York certificate allowed her to carry only 448 passengers, but she was on her way to this country with 748 on board. For all these there were only eight wooden boats and one life raft.

Colorado's Labor War

What General Bell calls the "fumigation" of the Cripple Creek mining district in Colorado has not yet been completed. Five of the deported miners recently returned to Victor. They were promptly arrested and escorted out of town by sheriff's deputies. At a point some miles from Victor they were taken from the deputies by a large party of masked men, who whipped them and warned them never to visit Victor again. According to the miners' story, these masked men were citizens who had an understanding with the deputies. At Victor the Citizens' Alliance recently demanded the resignation of F. P. Mannix, Recorder and Clerk of the county, saying that he must also go into exile. He refused either to resign or to go, but on the 9th he was glad to accept the protection of a military escort and depart. He believed his life was in danger. "There is no telling what would happen," said General Bell, "if Mannix remained in the district. Many of these men are almost mad, and would probably be guilty of foolish acts if occasion came up." W. H. Morgan, one of the first to be deported, president of a mining company and formerly an employer of union labor, has committed suicide in Denver. Two newspapers in that city, which have sharply criticised the action of the State Government, are said to be suffering from an advertising boycott imposed by the Citizens' Alliance and certain business interests. After having been confined for 103 days in the "bull pen" at Telluride and elsewhere, President Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, has been released on bail. He is under bonds to answer the charges of murder and inciting to riot.—There has been much disturbance in Syd-

ney, C. B., owing to assaults made by a mob of strikers upon non-union men employed in their places by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company. At last accounts it was expected that the British warship "Indefatigable," then on her way to that port, would land marines to assist the local police and militia.

Lynching Averted in New Jersey

There was much excitement in the vicinity of Mt. Holly, N. J., last week, where the lynching of three negroes guilty of an atrocious crime was with some difficulty prevented. The culprits—Aaron Timbers, William Austin and Jonas Simms—are now safe in jail and have confessed. Early on the morning of the 5th they waited near the house of a young farmer named Biddle until he had driven away with a load of milk cans. Then they entered the house, whose only occupants were the farmer's wife, Mrs. Elsie Biddle, and her infant child. Threatening her with revolvers, they compelled her to give up all the money she had, and then bound her, committing the crimes which, when known later in the day, so enraged the neighboring people that they all set out, with guns, to hunt the scoundrels down. While they were searching the woods and swamps—in which one or two innocent negroes were captured—one deputy sheriff unintentionally shot another, causing injuries that may prove fatal. Austin was caught in Philadelphia and Timbers and Simms in Columbia, Pa. If they had been found near the scene of the crime, they might not have been saved for trial. All three have told the whole story, making full admission of guilt. It appears that Timbers had already been confined in the Reformatory for several years as punishment for a similar assault. Some think that each one can be sent to prison for sixty years, if sentenced for each of the offenses committed. They may yet be tried for murder, for their unfortunate victim is so shaken in body and mind that her friends despair of her recovery. On the day following the assault, 5,000 persons assembled at the jail, many of them farmers carrying guns, and demanded two negroes who had been captured but not yet identified. They did not attempt to enforce their demand, and the two

negroes, who were really innocent, were safely held. A special session of the grand jury has been ordered, and it is expected that the three guilty men will promptly be brought to trial.—William McLane, a negro who attacked two or three young women in New Haven, one of them the daughter of a Yale professor, has pleaded guilty and been sent to prison for seven years. Within the last two weeks five lynchings in the South have been reported, two in Mississippi and one in each of the States of Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina. In two instances the crime charged was the killing of a white man. At Eupora, Miss., a negro named Dunham, accused by four young women, one of whom placed the noose around his neck, asserted to the last that he was innocent.

The British Parliament

Mr. Chamberlain in an address at a dinner given by his friends in honor of his sixty-eighth birthday outlined his financial and imperialistic program and received the enthusiastic indorsement of the 200 members of the House of Commons there present. No member of the Government was there. Since more than half of the Unionists in the House are thus publicly pledged to his course, Mr. Chamberlain is to be considered the leader of the party in spite of the efforts of the Free-Traders to depose him. Mr. Chamberlain declared that he and his followers would loyally support the Balfour Government and maintain it in power as long as possible. Mr. Balfour carried through by a majority of 80 his closure proposal to facilitate the business of the session. The Opposition was bitter and violent, and never in the recent history of the House of Commons has there been seen such disorder in the lobbies. Winston Churchill attacked the Government and his former party, but was hooted down. Two nights later the Government made use of the closure in forcing through the Licensing bill, but the tumult was so great that Premier Balfour found it impossible to speak, his voice being drowned in cries of "Gag" from the minority. The Premier stated that under no circumstances will there be a dissolution of Parliament this year unless he should fail to receive the support of his colleagues. In the session of the 8th

Timothy M. Healy attacked the Irish leader, John E. Redmond, for selling his estate on the basis of 24½ years purchase. In reply to the epithet of "traitor," which was hurled at him by the other Irish members, he said that the Nationalists had honored him by turning him out of the party in December, 1900. Here the uproar was so great that he was unable to proceed and he left the room. The Alien Immigration bill has been abandoned by the Government for the present. The bill follows the recommendations of the report of the Royal Commission on Alien Immigration and is intended to exclude undesirable classes. The Liberals very strongly opposed the bill, as they considered it an Anti-Semite movement. At its second reading Sir Charles Dilke tried in vain to substitute for the bill more stringent measures against sweating. He spoke of the excellent qualities of the Hebrews and said Christian people ought to be anxious to offer the Jews an asylum as compensation for their past persecution. The House of Lords has decided that no change is to be made in the coronation oath, which requires on the part of the King specific denunciation of Roman Catholic beliefs. The Duke of Norfolk moved a resolution that the oath should be amended so as not to include a condemnation of doctrines forming a part of the conscientious beliefs of any of his Majesty's subjects. The Earl of Jersey moved to amend the resolution by adding that, while the House of Lords was desirous that no expressions unnecessarily offensive to any of his Majesty's subjects should be required of the sovereign, nothing should be done to weaken the security of the Protestant succession. The amendment was carried.

Austro-Hungarian Politics

A prominent member of the Independence party, Mr. Geza Polonyi, has raised an interesting question in the Hungarian Chamber by moving that the chamber extend its congratulations to the heir apparent, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, on the birth of his second son, Alphonso. This seemingly innocent request carries with it very important implications in regard to the Austro-Hungarian succession and

the possible separation of the two kingdoms, for the marriage of the Archduke with the Princess Hohenberg, *née* Countess Chotek, is a morganatic one and the issue of it legally disqualified from succeeding to the Austrian throne. But Hungarian law does not recognize morganatic marriages, consequently on the succession of Franz Ferdinand the Countess Chotek would become Queen of Hungary and her children inherit the Hungarian, tho not the Austrian, crown. Obviously the official recognition by the Hungarian Chamber of the birth of a son to the Archduke would imply its importance from a dynastic point of view and lead to endless complications. Consequently the Premier, Count Tisza, secured the rejection of the motion, tho in his reply to Mr. Polonyi he evaded the points involved and stated that the only object of the motion was to embarrass the Government and bring the heir-apparent into political fights.—Count Apponyi, leader of the national section of the Liberal party in the Hungarian Parliament, will visit St. Louis in September to take part in the International Parliamentary Congress, where he will urge the adoption of measures regulating and restricting the use of mines and torpedoes in naval warfare on the ground that the Russo-Japanese war had shown that these weapons were too barbarous and destructive and involved too much danger to neutral shipping. Count Apponyi recently delivered an address to his constituency at Jász-Berény, in which he outlined a bold program for the Hungarian party. He demands the external and visible differentiation of the King of Hungary from the Emperor of Austria by a special Hungarian flag and a separate court; the obligation of the sovereign, the heir-apparent and the diplomatic corps to reside for a definite part of the year on Hungarian soil; the affirmation of Hungarian autonomy before the world by treaties and by a separate consular and diplomatic service; the employment in the Hungarian army of the flag and language of that country and of national officers. Evidently the concessions recently obtained by the Independence party, tho far beyond what they had expected, have only served to whet their appetite for more.

The Russo-Japanese War

Both armies occupy nearly the same position as was reported in our last issue, tho General Kuroki has brought his forces nearer to the railroad all along the line and General Oku has advanced one step further north by the capture of Kai-Ping (Kai-Chau), at the head of the Liao Tung peninsula. A few hundred of General Samsonoff's Cossacks held this point and were only dislodged after a hard fight, with a loss of ten guns and 50 prisoners and 150 men killed and wounded. Among the killed was Count Nyrodt, a member of the General Staff. Lieutenant-General Sakaroff gives the following official report of the engagement:

"Our detachment remained during July 8th at Kai-Ping station, having its advance posts on the right bank of the Kantakhe River, the enemy occupying the heights on the left bank and fortifying themselves thereon.

"Our battery on the railroad bridge opened fire at the enemy's patrols which appeared in Kantakhe Village. Toward noon a fusillade occurred between a detachment of the enemy and our company, which observed the enemy retiring. Our losses were six wounded.

"Toward the evening of July 8th the enemy's force, consisting of four divisions and a brigade, could be made out in front of Kai-Ping, extending along the seashore. At dawn on July 9th the enemy resumed the offensive upon the rear guard of our detachment, which retired about 6:30 in the morning from Kai-Ping. The enemy's cavalry advanced slowly along the shore road to Ying-Kow [port of Niuchwang]."

General Oku's report is very different from this. He states that the Russian force was 30,000, strongly entrenched on the hills south of Kai-Ping. This opens the way to Niuchwang and to a flanking movement to the west of the railroad on the Russian left. There has been constant skirmishing at the various passes leading through the mountains between the Russian position along the railroad and Feng-Wang-Cheng. A column of Russians were attacked by the Japanese about seven miles southwest of Fen-Shui pass on the Liao-Yang and Feng-Wang-Cheng road and defeated with a loss of 300. At Ta Pass (Ta-Ling or Dalin) and at Mao-Tien Pass there has been much heavy fighting between small forces. Japanese forces

have also been advancing northwest and threatening Mukden. Their apparent object is to keep the Russians in doubt of where the main attack is to be made, and in acting on the offensive they have the advantage of being able to concentrate a large part of their troops at a single point, while the Russian forces must be scattered along the railroad from Mukden to Kai-Ping in readiness to meet an attack at any point between. The greater mobility of the Russian forces due to their possession of the railroad is thus in a measure neutralized. The rains have temporarily ceased, but the great heat, reaching 108 degrees F., was quite as hard on the soldiers. Movements about Port Arthur are much in the dark, our chief source of news being the "trustworthy Chinamen arrived at Che-Foo," with whom we have become so familiar. The harbor is not entirely blocked, for the Russian destroyer, "Lieutenant Burukoff," ran the blockade, visited Niuchwang and returned last week. This makes the fourth trip of this vessel to Niuchwang. Three Frenchmen arrived at Tien-Tsin from Port Arthur report that the garrison there is composed of 30,000 soldiers and 10,000 marines, and that the Russians have mounted 700 guns on the heights north of Port Arthur. The Japanese have completed the chain of forts around Port Arthur on the land side at distances from six to eight miles from the fortifications. There has been some skirmishing, but details are conflicting. The garrison under General Stoessel at Port Arthur is reported to be abundantly supplied with food and ammunition. Four Japanese destroyers made a daring attempt to enter the harbor at night to destroy the fleet, as they entered the harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei ten years ago. The vessels were detected by the shore batteries and two of the boats were sunk. One escaped uninjured and the fourth had its funnel shot away. The British gunboat "Espiegle" was sent to Niuchwang, but on the protest of the Russian authorities it was withdrawn. The British China fleet, consisting of four battle ships and four cruisers, has left the British port of Wei-Hai-Wei, but its destination is not known. It is again rumored that the Russian Baltic fleet will

sail from Cronstadt the last of the month.

Africa We have recorded (pp. 64, 1225) the opening up of Abyssinia to American commerce through the efforts of Consul Skinner, who negotiated a treaty with King Menelik, and the visit to that country at about the same time of W. H. Ellis, of New York, in a private capacity, but for the same purpose. Mr. Ellis is now again in Abyssinia bearing the treaty of commerce between the United States and Abyssinia, which fell into his hands by the mysterious disappearance of the American representative to whom it was intrusted, Mr. Kent Loomis, a brother of the Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Loomis was last seen on the steamship "Kaiser Wilhelm II" about the time of its arrival at Plymouth, June 20, between ten and eleven o'clock at night, but whether he fell overboard or left the ship unperceived by the officers could not be discovered. Mr. Ellis, who was his companion on the voyage, proceeded to Paris and thence to Djibut, the French seaport entrance to Abyssinia.—The "Mad Mullah" has re-entered British Somaliland with 6,000 followers, 2,000 of whom are armed with rifles and well supplied with ammunition and supplies. He was defeated with heavy losses by the British a few months ago, and on April 14th took refuge in Italian Somaliland. The natives were thought to have been thoroughly quelled, but now many of the tribes have again rallied to the standard of the prophet.—The railroad from Cape Town to Victoria Falls on the Zambesi River has been completed, and the first Cairo train on this "Cape to Cairo" railroad left Cape Town amid enthusiastic demonstrations. Victoria Falls is 1,633 miles from Cape Town, and the bridge over the Zambesi is one of the greatest of modern engineering triumphs.—Premier Sutton complains that the Ethiopian Church, which is allied with the A. M. E. Church of the United States, is striving to promote a native revolt, and states that this interference by representatives of the American negro Church might become an international question.—Strong efforts are being made to cultivate cotton in the British posses-

sions in Africa in order that England may be freed from her dependence on the United States for the necessary raw material for her textile factories. The Cotton Growers' Association is to spend \$150,000 to develop the industry in Lagos, Southern Nigeria and Sierra Leone, and the Colonial Office will contribute \$32,500 for the same purpose.

The Zionist Colony

The proposal to establish a Jewish colony in East Africa as a practicable substitute for the repatriation of the Jews in Palestine has met with opposition on the part of Sir Charles N. E. Eliot, British Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief for the East African Protectorate, who has resigned his position rather than make the grant of land offered to the Jewish Colonial Trust. He gives his reason in these words:

"Lord Lansdowne ordered me to refuse grants of land to private individuals, while giving enormous tracts in East Africa to a syndicate. I have refused to execute these instructions, which I consider unjust and impolitic."

—Dr. Theodore Herzl, the founder of the Zionist movement, died at Vienna July 2d. It was due to his efforts that the first Zionist Congress was held, and he succeeded in interesting Jews from all parts of the world in his plan for establishing an independent Jewish nation in Palestine. For many years he had devoted all his time and money to the project. As President of the Congresses he had diplomatic relations with the most prominent rulers and statesmen of Europe and Asia, and it was through his interviews with Mr. Chamberlain that the African settlement was instigated. Besides his speeches and articles he wrote a play, "Das Neue Ghetto," and a novel, "Altneuland," to popularize the Zionist idea. He succeeded in getting a majority of the Sixth Zionist Congress (August, 1903) to indorse the African scheme, but the opposition of the more orthodox wing, which will listen to nothing but a literal restoration of the race to Palestine, was strong and bitter, and the movement, from this double attack and the loss of its most powerful advocate, may now prove abortive.

The Beauty of a Block

BY CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN

[In her much discussed books, "Women and Economics" and "The Home," Mrs. Gilman was more of a destructive than a constructive critic. The following article shows that the author is as excellent in the latter rôle as the former. We expect to follow this article shortly by another from Mrs. Gilman's pen, entitled "Housing for Children," which discusses in detail the practical and practicable provisions that should be made for children in the ideal city home. The pencil sketches accompanying these articles were drawn especially for the articles by Mr. Vernon Howe Bailey.—EDITOR.]

IDEAS are more real than brick and mortar, and last longer. As a matter of rude external fact, the inhabitants of New York live in tremendous parallelepipeds, two hundred by eight hundred feet square and some fifty feet high. These parallelepipeds, stripped of their heavy facings and bared to the street, are of this character:

The size and shape of the block was forced upon New York by city fathers of an earlier day. It would be interesting to know if those worthies, in whose hands was intrusted so large a share of our health and happiness, really gave a thought to the necessities of human living when they thus compressed our habitations. If they did, and the thought

FIG. 1.

800 feet.



Front elevation of residence block.

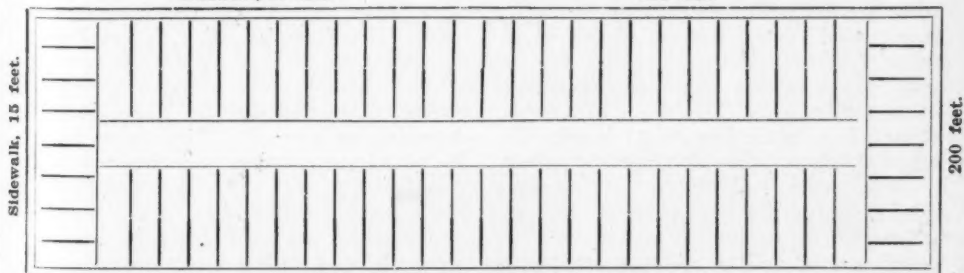
Each proud householder or tenant occupies a vertical strip in these pigeon-holes, which he calls a home, and which is, in his inviolable ideal, sacred, private, isolated. The ground plan of this group of ideally detached but actually connected homes is like this, the middle

was herein expressed, it is clear that to their minds there was no harm in a grinding monotony, unbroken ugliness, and crowding which is well nigh indecent. In another century we shall call it indecent. All these huddled houses, pressed into a solid cubical honeycomb

FIG. 2.

Sidewalk, 10 feet.

800 feet.

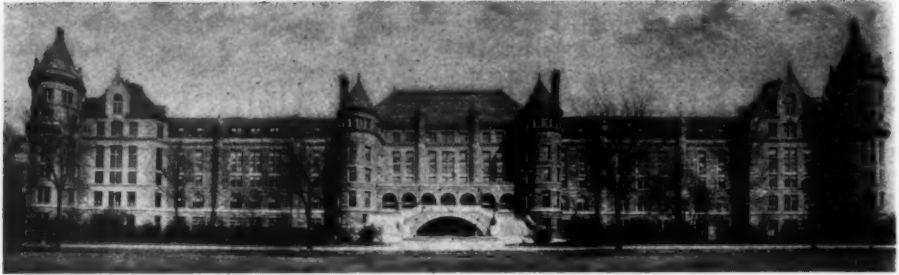


Ground plan of residence block.

space being the extremely private yards of these so highly separated homes, each yard being frankly open to inspection from the rear windows of the surrounding group.

(without the honey!), stand presenting their shrunken and wasted rears to one another, while the denizens have no outlook of beauty in any direction.

The one governing purpose of these



Façade of the American Museum of Natural History, Illustrating Unified Construction of a City Block

little yards, which reaches its perfect height when the small roofless cell is frankly concreted and strung across with beams, is to dry clothes!

Herein show beyond evasion the real necessities of a home, as we view them. Beyond any dream of beauty, health, comfort or place of play for little ones comes this vital necessity of the home—a place to dry clothes! Whatever else the home may or may not be, it must be a laundry. So the scant yard space of the entire block is given up to this prime requisite. Land is scarce and dear in New York. It costs heaven knows how much a foot. But each family is expected to pay rent or taxes on 625 square feet of land—for private laundry facilities! That interior space in one block—about 50 by 600 feet—is used *one day in the week* by the surrounding 100 families merely to dry their clothes!

How about the floor space in the block?

The cellar space, amounting to 120,000 square feet, is given up entirely to the heating plant for these 100 families, with some storage. The entire basement floor is occupied by the feeding plant—sometimes the dining-room is upstairs, but the space is the same. Here are two stories of an entire block, floor space of 240,000 square feet, equivalent to 33 homes, devoted to warming and feeding 500 people.

Then comes the home proper, the place where the family lives, where it sleeps, where it rests, where it enjoys its intimate relationships, and to which it invites its friends. Out of a five-story home, two stories are surrendered to preliminaries, and the family is crowded into the remaining three.

The arrangement is simple and monotonous. The parlor floor, two bedroom floors, the cramped and stuffy bathrooms,

the dark closets and basins between the chambers. Over and over and over—hundreds of thousands of them—these are the homes of New York. There are above them the palaces of the rich, and below them the far more crowded tenements of the poor, but these are the homes of people “comfortably off” on hundreds of our quiet uptown blocks.

The mechanical pressure still continuing, there has arisen to meet it the apartment house, and, under the industrial pressure, the apartment hotel; and the rapid increase and instant occupation of these edifices show that they meet a need. Against them inveighs the poor, inert-minded dweller in the past. Men who have never had a moment's grief over the horizontal pigeon-holes of a block, in which each blissfully private family occupies a vertical strip, are filled with anguish when a similar row of pigeon-holes towers upright, and each family occupies a horizontal strip.

“There is no privacy!” cries the objector. It must be that back-yard laundry he is bewailing or else the front doorsteps. They have lost their clothes drier; the sacred petticoat and pillowcases must now be exposed to scrutiny on the roof, instead of in the yard, or even, in last enormity, be sent out. But, apart from this cruel deprivation and the beautiful brown stone steps on which the family might enjoy ten feet of privacy of a summer evening—if they were in town—surely there is no less seclusion in rooms arranged on one floor than in the same number scattered over four stories.

Is it the stairs which constitute privacy—the inner stairs as well as the outer steps? Perhaps there really is something in that. Those centuries in which we climbed a tree to be safe at home, pulled

up ladders, built us towers of defense, may be still stirring in our blood, and to go home without having to go up does not seem the real thing.

In the apartment house we economize at once in cellar space, but we still waste riotously in the amount of room devoted to the feeding processes. In a small seven-room flat three go to kitchen, dining-room and servants' room, leaving the family but four; or, if the dining-room is otherwise used part of the time, say four and a half.

As a result of all this, we, living in our pigeon-holes, horizontal-vertical or vertical-horizontal, suffer in body and mind and soul for lack of room, air, sunshine, peace and beauty. It has to be, we say—cities are so crowded.

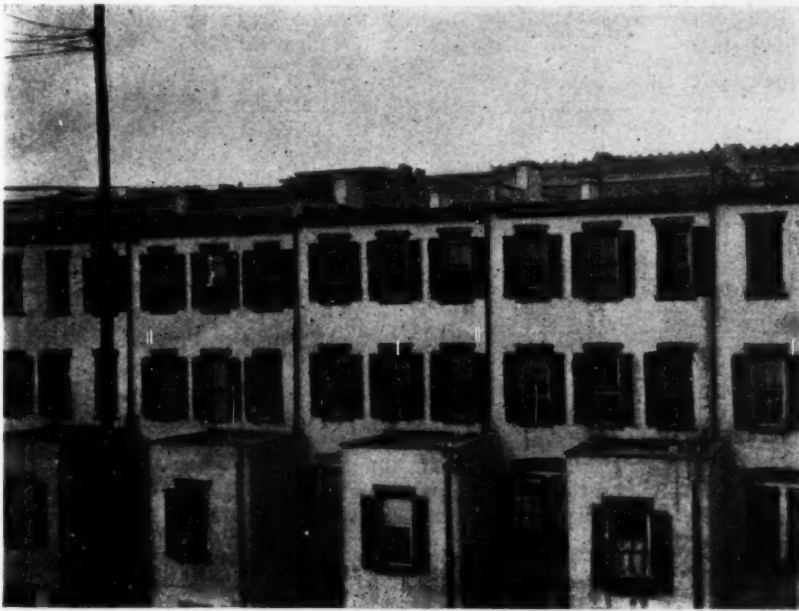
That cities must be closer built than the country is true enough, but even at New York's worst the space might be so utilized as to give more living room. Much has been said and a good deal done to mitigate the gross and deadly huddling of the very poor. Cannot something be done to make life healthier and pleasanter for the middling rich—for those people who are "comfortably off" in money and so uncomfortably off in accommodation? Cannot the ground space of a block, the floor space of its

buildings, be so utilized as to give to the inhabitants more room and far pleasanter provision for the same rent?

The upper floor and roof belong to the children; but grown people have some rights, too. What can we do to make our daily life at home happier, easier, rich in stimulus, rest and inspiration?

Let us look at the mechanical possibilities of the case—not asserting that people, at present, would all prefer it, but merely showing what could be done if we took advantage of city conditions, instead of merely suffering all their disadvantages.

The separate country home, under the gradually increasing pressure of the city, has been cramped into unbearable limits, all the while stoutly maintaining as essential features which are most irrelevant, and unconsciously surrendering the true elements of home life. In a country home you have light and air, quiet, the beauty of the garden, and room inside for personal expression and mutual entertainment. In the city home we have given up all these for the sake of the laundry, the kitchen and the front steps. Now, if we chose we could have in our city homes light, air, comparative quiet, room essential; in place of the garden a court of Oriental beauty, and in place of the extra



Rear View of City Block, Illustrating Present-Day Individualistic Construction

space for amusement in each home, a far broader choice of entertainment.

The city has one great overmastering advantage, the magnet which draws people to it away from every physical superiority of country—that is, social contact. The limitless stimulus, joy, rest and development that come from social relation is a power we know little of as yet, tho drawn to it irresistibly. We know it so far only in artificial form, in the uneasy, incessant friction of "society," or in the theaters and other forms of mercantile "amusement." But at home we sit starved, cramped, smothered, holding on to what we imagine is the ideal of home life, and practically losing it as we fly from the unbearable restrictions of the place to find relief and recreation outside.

Now here is what we might do. Let there be reserved for the private family life the same space they now have—the bedrooms and parlors, one of which last could still be used as a dining-room if they preferred. But the precious laundry space and the two lower floors, cellar and basement, might be put to far better uses.

Take our forlorn long blocks and cut them in two. That is easy and quite practical, as has been proved by the Waldorf-Astoria's new street. The corner and side rents make up the loss of six house fronts, and the number of inhabitants is the same.

a building frankly treated as a whole the inner homes could vary widely. Both the inner and outer face could thus differ, but on the inside would be room for more variety and beauty. Once the precious laundry is surrendered, the yard space could become an exquisite little park, a court, with vines and fountains, with delicious oriel windows, balconies, shaded corners, shrubs and flowers. Or tennis courts could be laid out, and tether ball poles set up; there is room for a good deal of pleasure in 12,500 square feet.

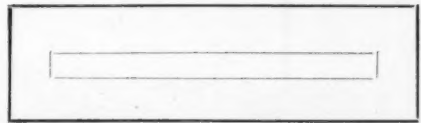
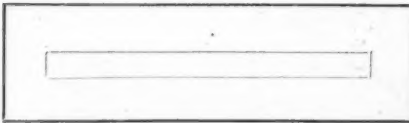
Around the whole basement story a pillared cloister could run, the top of which would form a separate balcony space for each family, from which a little stair would give entrance to the court.

Openings to the street would make this court cool and breezy, yet these could be closed in winter and keep it sheltered, and barred at all times from intrusion.

This place would be to the tenants what those elegant and select fenced gardens in little squares are to London residents, each paying for his share of its privilege in his rent. The children's playground would be, best of all, on the roof, and larger than the court; but this would give a central spot of beauty, of air and exercise, to the older occupants.

And what may be done with the two lower floors—with the great space formerly used by those wasteful families for cellars and kitchens.

FIG. 3.



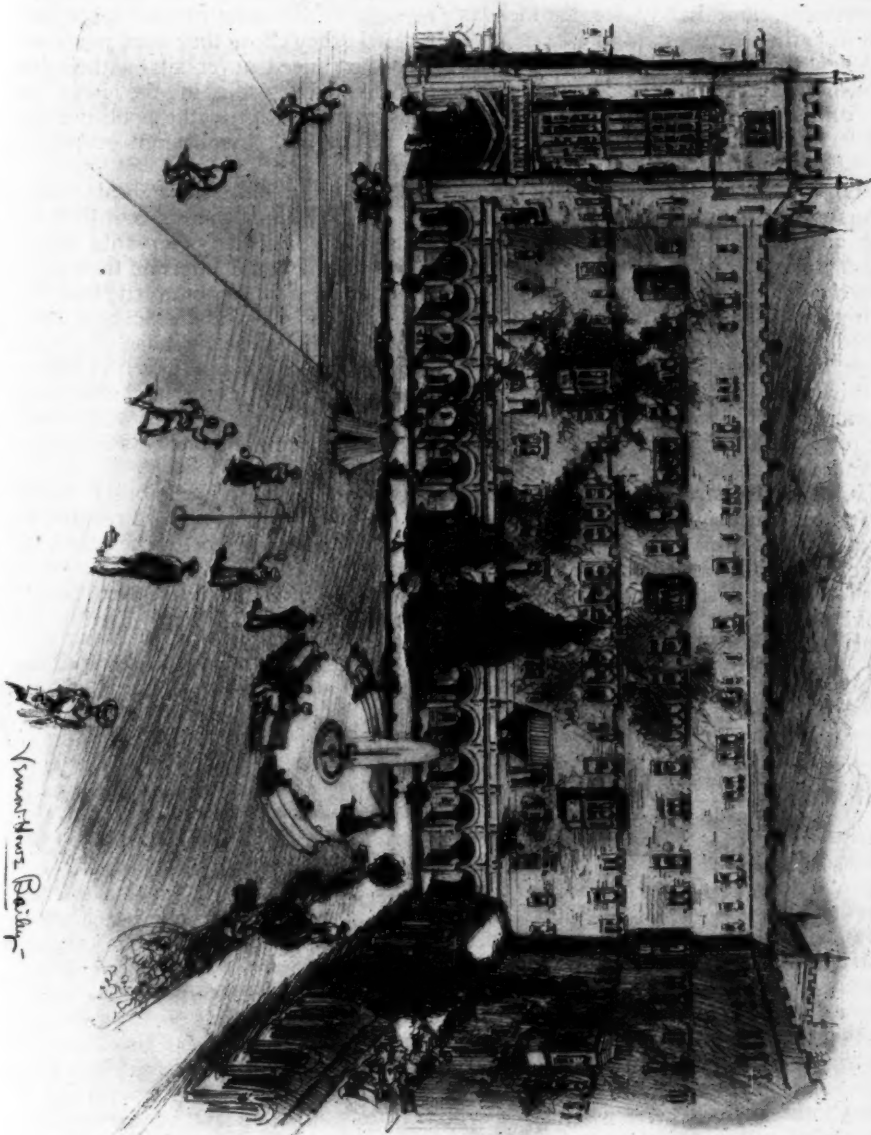
You now have two buildings, 200 feet wide, with inner courts 50 by 250. These buildings could occupy the same ground space with far more variety of outline, a sufficient break in the street sides to give what is now area space and front steps to bits of protected grass, with vines and trees here and there. Whatever else does not grow well in New York, wistaria and Virginia creeper do; and the street front of a single large building, intelligently treated, could be distinctive and beautiful, without in any way sacrificing the individuality of the separate homes inside. At present they are hopelessly alike, while flattering themselves on separateness; in

The heating plant would be all in one place, requiring but a little space to serve the entire block. The feeding plant, similarly concentrated to one or two large, perfectly appointed and scientifically served food laboratories, would not require a twentieth part of the room it now misuses. If the washing must be done on the premises, one fine laundry and a bit of the roof would do it all. But a better wisdom will have all such work done in the clean, windy, open country—it does not belong in the city nor at home.

There would remain to us a considerable area of ground space, two stories high.

For this could be provided such full and perfect provision for human health and enjoyment as would make home-life endurable the year round. We should not home, open to women and girls and boys, all those attractions which we now go far to seek and pay for at double cost.

Central Court of the Proposed United City Block Drawn by Vernon Howe Bailey



have to fly to foreign parts, to big hotels, to noisy casinos, as a change and relief from the ideal beauty of the home. We could have in close connection with the

“Our club has all the home comforts,” said the man in the story. “Yes,” replied his wife, “and when will our home have all the club comforts?”

When we build them into each block. When we recognize the swimming pool and gymnasium as common comforts and necessities of life. When we have billiards and bowling and all manner of easy games, shorn of artificial and dangerous allurements, and handy for mother as well as father.

When the well stocked reading-room furnishes papers and magazines to every one, and the music-room, dancing-room and lecture-room make possible all manner of pleasant association as a common custom of civilized living. All these things are now provided in our magnificent apartment houses with their magnificent prices. They could be provided to every family in an average block, and within the same rents now paid for the sacredly vertical bunch of rooms and the unspeakably holy back-yard. The figures on this come in the article on "Domestic Economy;" this is only a faint picture of the physical possibilities of a city block.

And now about the family privacy.

If desired the street front could still be perforated with separate doors; it is not beautiful, but could be made somewhat more so than at present. The rooms inside—the same space now possessed—could still be arranged in vertical layers, if preferred—so that the outside had variety and beauty to lift our lives. But

they would be larger, these rooms, because less would be required of them. Because the children were provided for above, the boys and girls below; because the family could spread, if it choose, over common ground. There would still remain to it the same private space as before. If they chose they need never enter the court, need never sit on their inner balcony, nor walk in the long, cool cloister, nor swim in the pool, nor enter the dining-hall, gymnasium or reading-room.

They could have their meals sent up hot on the dumb waiter, could fill their house with as many servants as they might afford, could entertain their private friends and visit them in turn; they could be perfectly select and safe, and remain immersed in domestic bliss, the father returning to the happy haven in full content, night after night, and the mother forming a perpetual group, with babes in arms and circumambient—as is the present custom!

But even these religiously isolated families would have a more reliable food supply at less cost; better heat and light at less cost; better air, more sun, a roof space for their own children, and far more beauty around them. That is something!

NEW YORK CITY.

The Old Man

BY CHESTER WOOD

I LIKE the German word that means the *old*,
 Their *alt* from which ours came, because it shows
 More clear the meaning that one seldom knows,
 Drawn from the Roman mine of verbal gold.
 Now from the Latin "*altus*" see unfold
 The beauty of the term which man bestows
 Upon the aged; on whose head the snows
 Of years are resting; in whose lives are rolled
 Years of experience. For *alt* means *high*,
 Like *altitude*. So, *old* is *high*, or near
 To heaven and to God; and the old man
 Is like a mountain-top. He has passed by
 The lowly things of earth, and with no fear,
 White-crowned, the Infinite of God doth scan.

DETROIT, MICH.

Thoughts on Life

BY COUNT LEO TOLSTOY

[The following extracts are from private letters recently written by Count Tolstoy to friends in Europe.—EDITOR.]

REMEMBERING my approaching end, I feel like telling you that I experience ever more strongly that which you also know,—that one should forever transfer more and more of his aims from the worldly life to the spiritual life,—to the life which is not before men, but before God: to live not in the form of this life alone, but in the form of eternal life. And to live thus it is possible only through employing all one's energy upon one's inner perfection.

People have been accustomed to think, and the enemies of truth are teaching, that perfection is egoism, that one should not draw away from life for the sake of perfecting one's self. This is a great untruth. One can perfect himself in life only and in communication with mankind. And if a man, living amidst other people, makes it his paramount goal to perfect himself before God, he will attain in practical affairs greater results than he who seeks success in external matters only.

Perhaps you feel bored by what I am writing, as by something too well known, but I am writing it because I myself live by this alone, and my experience confirms to me the truth of this.

There is but one goal of life: to strive after the perfection which Christ pointed out, saying: "Be perfect, even as your Heavenly Father." This aim of life, the only one accessible to man, is attained not by asceticism, but by working out within one's self a communication of love with all mankind. From the striving toward his correctly understood aim emanate all useful human activities, and in accordance with this aim all questions are solved.

It is possible to work much and fruitfully over the perfection of self under any circumstances, and this alone is necessary to us and to Him who hath

given us life. Nay, the harder the circumstances under which we are laboring, the more fruitful both to us and to others can the internal work of self-perfection be.

To your question,—to go or not to go to the war?—I can only say that in the outward act there can be neither good nor bad. It is possible to lead a wicked life while attending to the sick, and to lead a good life while doing anything else. Only that is important,—to lead a good life—that is, not for your own sake, but for the sake of serving God and mankind, which I wish you would do, and which I advise you to do.

The usual and simple question "whether I have done everything that He who sent me hither wished me to do," arises in people when they are as yet far from death. But when death is near, there is no longer the question, there is but the consciousness of one's approach toward the just, merciful and loving God. And in this consciousness, to me at least, all questions dissolve like salt in water.

There is spiritual bliss and physical bliss. We see physical bliss and we judge it,—but not only do we not see spiritual bliss from without, often even he who receives it does not see it. And yet this spiritual bliss is not only the real bliss, it is incomparably more precious, more important than any and every possible physical bliss; and it satisfies man in his true life,—this as well as the eternal life.

One man acquires wealth, fame; another realizes the vanity of either of these; he learns to despise them and to be happy without them; who is better off?

When we say of any material loss or suffering that it is bad, we simply say that we are blind and do not see the good which is to be found in what we call bad

even as a child does not see any good in medicine given to it, or in being held back from fire.

Losses, woes, sufferings drive us out from the domain of the lowest material life, which is full of difficulties and deprivations, into the domain of spiritual life, which is a joyous and free life. It does not follow from this that one should seek sufferings, but that they, like everything else in the world, are bliss unto man.

Sufferings regulate life. When life grows too full of sufferings, the consciousness and attention rise and go over into the spiritual domain, and the sufferings cease.

God exists not in order to fulfil our desires and fancies, but we exist in order to perform His will.

The entire life of the man awakened to a spiritual life should pass in a struggle between the demands of wisdom—that is, Godly demands—and human demands, personal desires. Whether to follow one or the other depends upon the relative power, the clearness of consciousness of the essentiality to follow God's will, and the power of subdual to the judgment of man and personal desires. Only he in whom this struggle is going on can solve it.

The Kingdom of Heaven is both within us and without us. When we establish it within us it is established in the world.

The establishment of the Kingdom of Heaven within us is necessary to God, to us, and to others.

You say that it seems to you it is not sufficient to live a good life, in accordance with the demands of one's own conscience, but you wish to be able to influence others, to make others live as you consider it best.

People should be glad that there is no such means whereby others could be compelled to live as you or I consider it best. What would be the plight of mankind if each and every one could thus influence others?

Fortunately this does not exist, and one can only exert influence over others by preaching his convictions by his own mode of life.

So that to attain the second aim, the first is sufficient—that is, a life in accord with the demands of one's own conscience.

Buddhism, even as stoicism, teaches that the true essence of man is not in his body, which is not free and is, therefore, suffering, but in his spiritual consciousness, which is not subject to any oppression, and therefore is not subject to any suffering. The first makes it its aim to free from suffering; the aim of the second is toward individual happiness. And, therefore, asceticism is not the aim or the ideal of man.

The doctrine of Buddhism, like that of the Hebrew Prophets (especially that which is known under the name of Isaiah), and also the Chinese teachings of Confucius, Laotse and the little known Mi-Ti—all of whom appeared almost simultaneously, about the sixth century before Christ—all equally recognized man's spiritual nature as his essence, and in this is their great desert. They differ from Christianity, which came after them, in that they stop at the recognition of the spiritual in man, seeing in it the recognition of the salvation and happiness of man. Christianity goes farther. Starting out from man's recognition of his spirituality,—according to Christian expression,—from the recognition in one's self of the Son of God, it proclaims the possibility and necessity of establishing a Heavenly Kingdom on earth—that is, a kingdom of universal bliss, which includes universal peace.

It happens in all subjects that a child is prematurely taught something which its mind has not yet sufficiently developed to grasp. This is clearest in mathematics. It is necessary not to be in a hurry. It often happens that what a pupil could not understand under any circumstances a year before, he will understand this year from the first word, even if he has not studied the subject during the year.

The principal thing, it should be remembered, is that in pedagogy, not the pupil, but always the teacher is to blame in cases of failure.

There is no civilization except Christian civilization, yet our world is filled with learned savages.

It is not given unto man to know, for his own good, what sort of life there will be after death, and it is not necessary to know it, for if people knew it, and knew that the life beyond the grave would be worse than this life, they would be more afraid of death than they now are. If they knew that life beyond the grave would be better than this life, they would not concern themselves about this life, and would hasten to die.

So that to know what sort of life there is beyond the grave is not given to us, and is not necessary to us. The entire teaching of Christ is in this,—that man has two lives, a physical life which is destroyed, and a spiritual life which is unchangeable and indestructible. "Before

Abraham was, I was," said Christ, and this is referred to us all. So soon as we shall carry over our ego into the spiritual life, and shall live but for spiritual ends, our life can no longer cease,—it is a particle of God, it always was, is and will be.

And we must do good not for fear of hell, nor out of hope for paradise, but because, living a spiritual life, man cannot help desiring anything save good. And believing in his spirituality, he cannot fear death, destruction.

As for what sort of life that will be, he does not concern himself about it, believing in God the Father, from whom he came and to whom he is going, and with whom he lived, lives now, and will live.

YASNAVA POLIANA, RUSSIA.

The Mind of Muley Aziz

BEING AN ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO

BY POULTNEY BIGELOW, M.A., F.R.G.S.

[Mr. Bigelow was on the cruiser "Brooklyn" at Tangier during the recent demonstration to secure the release of Mr. Perdicaris. This article presents a very interesting picture of the young Sultan who is trying so hard to catch up with our modern civilization.—EDITOR.]

MAHOMET was twenty-five years old when he married Kadijah, who was fifteen years older, and who more than any one else strengthened the hand of the Prophet in his labors to combat idolatry and establish a new and purer creed among the people of his race.

The blood of this Prophet drags languidly through the amiable arteries of Muley Abdul Aziz, Emperor of Morocco, and it has been dragging languidly for the past twenty-five years.

Kaiser Muley is in advance of his people; he is very much "up-to-date." Mahomet of Mecca could neither read nor write and knew little of the world save what he learned from driving a camel over the Arabian desert. But Mahomet, like Paul Kruger, knew his own people, and for a politician that knowledge is more precious than all the volumes in the British Museum.

Kaiser Muley might do worse than invite Paul Kruger to Fez for the unique purpose of teaching him how to behave in times like these; or, if Oom Paul is

busy, might I propose the Honorable Richard Croker, of New York and "Wantage"?

Mahomet disapproved of portraits because to him they suggested idolatry. Today no orthodox Moor permits himself to be photographed, no orthodox Moorish house contains pictures of people.

Kaiser Muley, however, ordered a kodak—not one, but a dozen. He created the post of Court Photographer and had his sacred Moslem person photographed; and if there could be anything worse than that it was to have this same photograph multiplied and sold at one cent apiece throughout the cities of the Mediterranean, to the scandal of every Moslem from the Himalayas to the Pillars of Hercules, and the corresponding delight of Jews and Gentiles.

It was a Christian who put this idea into the amiable head of Kaiser Muley, and I am told that the said Christian did so for the sake of money.

For he said to the successor of Mahomet: "Your Majesty is a great mon-

arch—like your brother of Great Britain. King Edward is photographed; indeed, many members of his family take photographs themselves. If your Majesty proposes to be a real ruler like King Edward, then you, too, must have a kodak!"

And so to-day there are up at Fez dozens of photographic boxes of every imaginable make, one being for imperial use, entirely of gold and having cost more money than Mahomet himself ever spent on his fifteen wives in any one year as chief Prophet.

As near as I can get the figures to-day, Kaiser Muley has spent several thousand pounds on this one gold kodak and accessories.

Kaiser Muley knows nothing of the great world save through a dozen Europeans who live about him at Fez, and who persuaded him to buy monstrous toys at fabulous prices.

There is a little strip of water at Fez—enough of it to sail model yachts or possibly a diminutive naphtha launch. In an evil moment Kaiser Muley heard through the mouth of a Christian adviser that the great King Edward owned a steam yacht and that, indeed, all great rulers had them. The Sultan was per-

suaded with ease—he would have one for his little strip of water at Fez.

But the Christian adviser had larger views—at least, financially—for he promptly negotiated, not for a launch, but for a seagoing royal yacht, which, in course of time, reported itself off the coast of Morocco and demanded transport to Fez, a distance of some two hundred miles overland!

Kaiser Muley paid for this yacht many times more than it was worth and soon afterward sold it for scrap iron, for it had no value in his eyes once that his whim had been gratified.

He had placed himself, he thought, high in the opinion of his cousin and fellow yacht owner of Windsor Castle by asserting his equality on the seas no less than in the field of amateur photography.

And then came King Edward's coronation to torment this son of the desert. His Christian adviser said to him: "The British King has a coronation coach—all great rulers have gaudy carriages and magnificent harness—it strengthens the feeling of loyalty among the masses. The Sultan of Morocco cannot afford to make less display than his brother monarchs of Austria, Russia and England."

So the coach was ordered—the most theatrical and costly thing of its kind that Bond Street dealers could invent for a weak-minded spendthrift with a negro love of finery. The Christian adviser shared in the profits of this colossal criminal nonsense.

Even those of us who have seen the coronation of King Edward have but a faint notion of the lurid light which flashed between Tangier and Fez when this dazzling toy moved on its way from the sea coast to the imperial palace amid the ragged subjects of Kaiser Muley.

The coach finally arrived, and with it harness so heavy with ornament that few horses in the empire could have supported its weight, even had they been broken to this form of exercise. But the Sultan had no horses broken to harness, and he wanted to have his toy at once. He was in no mood to wait, and for that matter they would have looked like donkeys drawing a Fifth Avenue 'bus had he attempted to make wheelers of his mustangs.



THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO

So he ordered out his army and harnessed them into the traces. The Christian adviser was made to sit inside, another Christian stood upon the board intended for the footmen behind, while Kaiser Muley mounted onto the box and waved his whip over the brown backs of his Mohammedan warriors.

They trotted happily round the palace yard, Kaiser Muley delighted with the sport, and still more so in the thought that he was doing just what King Edward would have been doing under the same circumstances.

That night it rained, and when it does rain in a thirsty land like Morocco it drops in sheets and permeates as on the equator.

Next morning the gorgeous coach looked like something made of poor pulp; the upholstering, the decoration, the leather work and even the painting reminded one of a carnival party after a long walk home in the rain.

The Sultan soon wearied of this toy; it was pushed onto the rubbish heap, and there it may be seen to-day as tho to tell the passing stranger that it will not be required for any coronations—at least not in Morocco. The money wasted on this coach would have sufficed to build a sewer through Tangier.

Mahomet was a man of stern simplicity—much like William I of Germany. To be sure, he had fifteen wives, but then the market price of this commodity was lower in the Arabia of his day than it has been latterly, even in Germany. Moreover, Mahomet enforced economic habits among these fifteen ladies; each had a small cabin to herself, and it is not likely than any one of them cost him more than \$500 a year.

Mahomet disliked the idea of a crown—he never wore one himself—for it seemed like usurping a prerogative of Allah, in whose eyes he was but a servant.

The Christian agent at Fez showed Kaiser Muley a highly colored supplement in one of the London papers portraying King Edward in his coronation robes, with a crown resting on the table. The insidious Christian pointed out to the plastic Mahometan that all great rulers wore crowns, or, at least, kept one handy, tho they might not wear it every Sunday.



ION PERDICARIS,
Who was captured by Raisul

"But," said Kaiser Muley, "my religion does not permit me to wear a crown!"

"Nobody wants you to wear the crown," answered the plausible adviser. "But you might just buy one and be photographed with it alongside of you, just to show that you are a ruler like King Edward."

So the Christian adviser was told to buy a crown. It proved to be about the most expensive one that could have been made, or charged upon a bill. It cost several hundred thousand pounds and there was, of course, some profit for the Christian adviser.

Any one of these various orders would have been enough to brew dissatisfaction. But Kaiser Muley seemed incapable of noting this. His feeble and conciliatory intellect was fascinated by the silly flattery and plausible propositions of white men who should have shielded him. He blindly jeopardized the stability of his throne in puerile efforts to prove that he was the equal of King Edward and the rest of the royal family.

One day he heard that King Edward rode in a motor car, and forthwith he

ordered, not one, but several dozens of them. They are now in the general junk shop of the palace at Fez, about as useful to the people as the famous astronomical instruments which I found in 1876 mounted on the walls of Peking to recall a day when China coquetted with science from Europe.

Now, what hope is there for a country under such a ruler?

Morocco is merely a geographical concept stretching over that corner of Africa which France envelopes by the whole of her land frontier. This vast Morocco is but another name for an undeveloped country in which the sole government vests in a multiplicity of tribes, each of whom is self-governing according to tribal custom, and who acknowledges Kaiser Muley not as a Kaiser in the German sense, but as one who deserves respect on strictly theological grounds as the representative of Mahomet—a sort of Moslem Archbishop.

So long as Kaiser Muley keeps away from kodaks and motor cars and limits himself patriotically to the Koran and his harem, the scattered tribesmen have no fault to find. On the contrary, they will honor his name and his messengers after the fashion of orthodox sons of Islam, and they will cheerfully go forth to battle under the green banner of the Prophet.

In other words, when Kaiser Muley refrains from government his government appears to be government. But the moment he attempts to rule on the European plan there is anarchy throughout his dominions.

He has sought to make a European army; he has discarded the national dress under which the Saracens once laid the Roman Empire in the dust, and has clothed his so-called warriors in uniforms

such as soldiers in England wear. The result is that his army looks like a mongrel troop of Panama militia, and I have yet to hear that they inspire terror save in the breasts of peaceful peasants.

They dare not go out and collect tribute; they cannot enforce the orders of their Emperor. Kaiser Muley is weighted by debts; he has nothing to show for the money he has wasted, and, worse than all, he does not appear to have a friend in the world—not even among those Christians who have grown fat at selling him trashy toys.

Bavaria deposed Ludwig the Second because that fanciful monarch spent thirteen million marks more than his budget had anticipated. But he spent them on music, painting, architecture—Richard Wagner, and to-day thousands of pilgrims visit his palaces and bless his name as they listen to opera in Munich. And, moreover, these pilgrims have money enough behind them to justify the conduct which a few years ago was regarded as madness.

Kaiser Muley can scarcely hope for such posthumous honor. He has not done a thing for which any of his subjects can be grateful. He has not built a mile of road; he has not dammed a river or bored an artesian well; he has not improved a harbor; he has not erected a lighthouse; he has not founded a school; he has not even placed his costly toys where they might serve the purpose of a museum.

It would be hard to find in history another example of so amiable a monarch who has spent so much money in so short a time without leaving behind him at least a few stones with which to awaken curiosity, if not gratitude.

He has handed his country over to France.

"THE BROOKLYN," TANGIER, MOROCCO



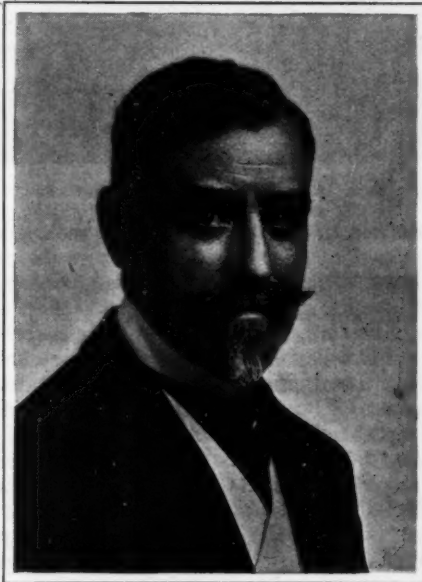


Art and Architecture of the Exposition

BY E. L. MASQUERAY

[As the creator of the general plan of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Mr Masqueray is particularly well qualified to speak of the development and carrying out of the architectural and artistic features, and we are fortunate in being able to obtain the following interview, in which he explains the motives and methods of construction. Mr. Masqueray was born at Dieppe, France, was a pupil of L'Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris; was sent to Italy by the French Academy of Fine Arts, and was awarded a gold medal in the Paris Salon of 1903 for his drawings of the Castle of Urbina (Italy). He worked for the Commission of Monuments Historique of France, and gained many prizes in L'Ecole des Beaux Arts. In 1887 he came to America, became connected with some of the best architectural firms of New York, and in 1893 founded the Atelier Masqueray for the study of architectural composition, this being the first successful attempt to apply the Beaux Arts methods in America. He started the Decorative Arts Course at Cooper Union, and was one of the charter members of the Beaux Arts Society of Architects, New York. His appointment as Chief of Design of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was given by the Exposition Commission of Architects.—EDITOR.]

IN designing an exposition, the architectural whole must be made to fit the ground on which it is to be placed. The St. Louis site, as it stood unadorned by buildings, two years ago, presented no water front, as in Chicago; no river, as in Paris; nor any natural advantage of water; but there was a noble hill and a beautiful park, while in front of the hill lay a flat stretch of ground. These natural conditions made possible an exposition design entirely new. Taking advantage of the hill as a focal point, the first step was to create three main avenues radiating from that high point, so that from anywhere along these avenues one might get a vista, terminating with a highly decorative feature in the center. The necessity for transverse avenues crossing the other three gave immediately the general outline of the eight main buildings of the Exposition, which by that scheme were located on the flat portion of the grounds. Such a position for them was extremely desirable. Their enormous size made necessary a site as nearly level as could be, and it was a decided advantage that the natural lay of the



E. L. MASQUERAY
Copyrighted, 1904, by J. C. Strauss

ground lessened the expenses of grading.

The situation of the main buildings provided a sort of broken line for the main avenues, giving noble values and different effects, as if at each new turn a new door on the vista was opened, while the introduction of water, trees, grass and shrubbery to the fullest extent along the avenues imparted an impression of coolness and freshness.

With such a general plan established for the main buildings of the Exposition,

nificent boundaries stretched the Grand Basin, flanked on north and south by the large exhibit buildings. Macmonnies's Columbian Fountain and the lofty shaft of the statue of the Republic faced one another across the Grand Basin. Into the basin the water was brought from Lake Michigan.

The Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo could command Niagara Falls. Five thousand horse-power was used for the electrical illumination and for the



Steps Leading to the Waterways; Manufactures, Liberal Arts, and Education Buildings in the Background

Copyrighted, 1904, Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.

it remained to connect them all by some effective composition on the hill; in other words, to give to the body its soul.

At the Columbian Exposition of 1893 the Court of Honor, with its monuments and inscriptions to pioneers of civilization and American history, was the thought-center. To the west of the court stood the Administration Building, its splendid dome suggesting the Capitol at Washington; to the east was the Peristyle, with its forty-eight columns for forty-eight States, its statuary above representing the races which have made composite America. Between these mag-

fountains; riotous strength was the theme of the Court of Fountains. Ninety-four searchlights blazed from the 400-foot electric tower, while in the basin abundant fountains scattered spray fifty feet above the surface of the water. The brilliant coloring of the buildings gave the title of the "Rainbow City."

For the Louisiana Purchase Exposition water could be freely introduced, and for the electrical and other displays there was finally the unparalleled force of 54,000 horse-power, but the natural hill, clothed in such landscape and sculpture and architectural decoration as should

properly interpret the significance of the Purchase, was to be the chief feature. It was decided to put in the center a great Festival Hall, designed by the same architect who designed the Art Palace. Two decorative pavilions were placed on each side, to the east and the west, on the hill, within the axis of the main avenues. To connect these three features architecturally, so as to give unity of feeling to the whole, a colonnade was developed, made of a succession of hemicycles, in each of which—their number being fourteen—stands a colossal statue to represent one of the fourteen States of the Louisiana Territory. Thus appeared the *motif*, to be clothed with cascade and landscape and sculpture, all helping in the interpretation. This "ensemble" was conceived by E. L. Masqueray.

From the central point of eminence fall three cascades, carrying 90,000 gallons of water to the main basin, the circle of which is 600 feet in diameter. The central cascade is "The Fountain of Liberty," crowned by allegoric figures, while the eastern cascade is "The Atlantic Ocean," and that on the west "The Pacific," the idea illuminated by appropriate sculpture—American liberty extending from ocean to ocean.

Below, on the level ground, at the crossing of the main avenue and the first transverse avenue stands the Louisiana Purchase monument, also by the Chief of Design, a shaft nearly 100 feet high, crowned by the statue of Peace, calling nations, as it were, to friendly competition. In front of this, at the foot of a decorative obelisk, is a group representing the signing of the treaty by American and French diplomats. On each side are allegorical female figures, "The Missouri River" and "The Mississippi River," which have played so important a part in the development and civilization of the Louisiana Territory.

At the north end of the main avenue is the St. Louis monument. The French King is represented in the costume of his time,—the thirteenth century. In front is a beautiful group, the City of St. Louis greeting the world. Two other historic figures are colossal equestrian statues, with appropriate inscriptions, of Joliet (in front of the entrance to the Manufactures Building), and facing this (in front of the Varied Industries Building)

of De Soto, who discovered the Mississippi River.

It will be noticed on the Exposition grounds that the water effect is such that the Grand Basin and the waterways appear as a continuous part of the landscape and not as holes dug in the earth. The water has been kept level with the ground as nearly as possible, and when the natural depression was deeper than was really wanted the shore was graded and made to slope downward. At each landing are round obelisks supporting richly decorative statuary. By night these are vividly mirrored in the clear water; and by day they project pure white against the green trees, and link the architecture on the large buildings with the landscape. This fancy is maintained throughout the grassy portions of the grounds in white daisies everywhere against the green.

The bridges, designed by E. L. Masqueray, placed at different locations connecting entrances of large buildings, are interesting points in the general perspective. Their open balustrade is in a sort of wave design, and ends in massive pedestals carrying elaborately decorative flagstaves.

Peculiar difficulties confront the architect of large exposition buildings. The doors of the buildings must be enormous, the windows must give a great deal of light, the outside of the building must be effective, and perhaps the hardest undertaking is to keep the cost moderate. Some *motif* of decoration is wisely adopted which can be cast and repeated in many different ways, giving beauty without great expense and yet avoiding monotony. For this purpose the column has been used with splendid results by the architects of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

In the Building of Varied Industries the architectural decoration consists of Ionic columns on a very high base, pierced by arches, and on the south side is an entrance decorated with a free colonnade of large Ionic order—a feature distinctly novel.

Carrere and Hastings, of New York, architects of the Manufactures Building, have created a beautiful Corinthian colonnade on the west portion of this building. At the corners are round pavilions, with flat Roman domes, while the imposing central entrance is crowned

by a splendid quadriga. The south *façade* introduces as a central *motif* a colossal niche in which appear all the entrances to that part of the building. This magnificent scheme has been beautifully worked out, and is one of the most effective pieces of architecture in the whole Exposition.

The Education Building, designed by Eames and Young, of St. Louis, is 525 by about 700 feet on the long *façade*. A Corinthian colonnade of great beauty surrounds the whole building, reinforced at the corners by decorations which give strength to the appearance of the structure. In the center of each of the four *façades* is a monumental entrance of triumphal arches framed by Corinthian columns grouped two by two, above which is a classic attic with allegorical figures typifying the benefits of education. Above the colonnades a balustrade is intersected with pedestals carrying richly decorated vases or gayly adorned flat urns. The feeling which permeates the whole building is one of dignity and distinction.

Twin companion to the Education

Building in dimensions and general shape is the Electricity Building, of which Walker and Kimball, of Boston, were the architects. Splendid Corinthian columns are used, carrying a richly decorated cornice supporting balustrades, on which vases and flat urns give a diverting and festive effect. Many striking features are introduced in this building. The towering pyramidal corners are crowned by very original groups of sculpture illustrating the wonderful discoveries of electricity. The entrances are treated most imposingly with Corinthian columns flanked by highly artistic sculpture groups.

The Liberal Arts Building, to the east of the Manufactures, is one of the most elaborate architectural designs in the Exposition. Barnett, Haynes and Barnett, of St. Louis, were the architects. Both the Doric and the Corinthian order are used in the decorative scheme, the Corinthian columns being kept for the entrances and made in colossal size. Colossal statuary stands at the sides of each main entrance, and the attic over the entrance is supported by colossal



View Looking from Cascades toward Education and Manufactures Buildings; the Latter is Marked by its Round Towers and Curving Roof. Statue of Buffalo in Front.
Copyrighted, 1904, Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.

carya
Doric
been
ing
motif
elabo
fanci
the b
XVI
sump
Di
Build
525 b
lurgy
C. L
tirely
the a
the E
richly
by ca
tween
in fe
orate
indus
build
openi
and f
ter n



Corridor and Entrances to Machinery Hall
Copyrighted, 1904, Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.

caryatids in the shape of Cyclops. The Doric columns, grouped two by two, have been employed in a colonnade connecting the different corner and central *motifs*, and over the colonnade runs an elaborate coping intersected with vases of fanciful and artistic design. The style of the building is a sort of modified Louis XVI, and the whole appearance is one of sumptuous detail.

Directly opposite the Liberal Arts Building, and of the same dimensions—525 by 750 feet—is the Mines and Metallurgy Building. The designer, Theodore C. Link, of St. Louis, has departed entirely from the classical forms adopted by the architects of the other buildings of the Exposition. Massive piers are used, richly decorated and crowned at the top by capitals derived from the Ionic. Between them are small columns Byzantine in feeling, resting on a low wall decorated with bas-reliefs relating to the industries of mines and metallurgy. The building's entrances are large, square openings, surmounted by a wall surface and flanked by obelisks. Above the center *motifs* are large decorative figures

surrounding a globe supported by smaller figures and serving as a sort of dome to crown these very original features. At the corners of the building are smaller entrances upheld by standing figures placed against a richly decorated background. A very projecting red tiled roof gives a tropical note to the Mines and Metallurgy Building, and if the original plan had been carried out (which at the last moment was found to be impossible) of supplementing the decoration by a color scheme of metallic *façades*, it would have greatly set off the Egyptian obelisks and have given quite an Oriental effect to the Byzantine detail.

The Machinery Building, the designers of which were the St. Louis firm of Widman, Walsh and Boisselier, is 525 feet wide by 1,000 feet long. Its arched main entrance on the south side gives access to a beautiful vestibule vaulted with five domes. On each side of this entrance are two square towers, 200 feet high, crowned by square domes, richly decorated, at the top of which the Corinthian order is used. Similar square towers with square roofs add strength

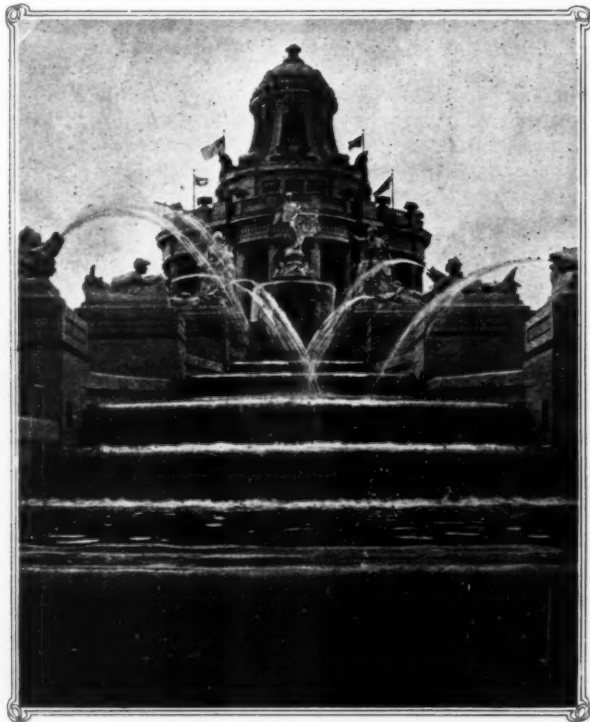
to the corners of the building, their Corinthian decoration supporting splendid pediments. These different *motifs* are connected by a row of rich arches carrying a graceful cornice and balustrade. The festive appearance so necessary to an exposition building is heightened by the intersected flagstaff pedestals, and the roofs are gayly decorated in color.

The Transportation Building is the largest in the main group of eight buildings, its dimensions being 525 by 1,300 feet. It was designed by E. L. Masqueray. The east and west *façades* present three enormous arches, 64 feet in diameter, separated by massive pylons, which are richly decorated at the top and used as background for effective seated figures. The gigantic porch formed by these arches is flanked on each side by a round tower supporting round pylons, surrounded at the base by highly decorative seated figures. The sides are very similar, consisting mainly of a suc-

cession of very wide openings, which give to the interior an enormous amount of light. In this structure the architect has tried to get a very decorative effect by the introduction of sculpture with plain walls, and of large openings, which give the impression of strength. The style is a free adaptation of the Louis XVI.

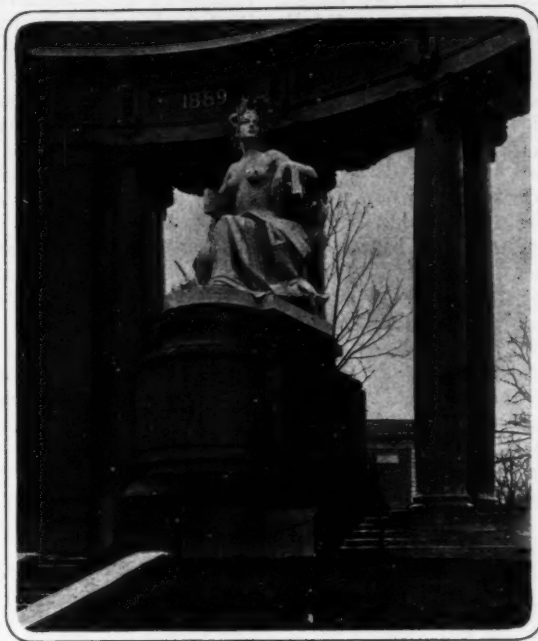
The United States Government Building is located on the hill, fifty feet high, this position giving it fitting prominence. It is an attractive structure, 700 feet long by 175 feet wide, decorated with a classic Ionic colonnade, the central *motif* carrying a rich attic surmounted by beautifully proportioned pediments and crowned by a flat Roman dome.

To those to whom dimensions mean a great deal the Agricultural Building will appear very remarkable. It is 500 feet wide by 1,600 feet long, and is the largest building ever built to cover a single department of exhibits. It covers



East Restaurant, with Fountains Playing
Copyrighted, 1904, Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.

twe
buil
is f
win
size
prop
widt
ence
and
been
tectu
the h
80 fe
with
To
which
is cor
ter o
main
memo
wing
mater
Hall
bert,
of th
beaut



North Dakota in Colonnade of States
Copyrighted, 1904, Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.

twenty acres. For exhibition uses the building is absolutely perfect, as the light is faultless, coming in from enormous windows on every side. So great is the size of these windows that they could properly be called glass walls. Their width is in some cases 72 feet. A difference of 16 feet in the level of the south and the north ends of the building has been made imperceptible by the architectural arrangement. The entrances of the building constitute enormous arches, 80 feet high, richly decorated at the top with ornamental sculpture.

To speak last of the Art Building, which in many minds will come first, it is composed of three structures, the center one being of stone, designed to remain after the Exposition is over, as a memorial of the Fair. The two side wings are of temporary, but fire proof, material. The Art Building and Festival Hall exterior were designed by Cass Gilbert, of New York. The main entrance of the central building is decorated with beautiful Corinthian columns supporting

statues, which typify the different periods of art, and at both the entrances are fine allegorical bas-reliefs. The Roman gable wall is pierced by large half-circular openings, and towers above the main entrance, accentuating on the outside the sculpture hall, which is in the center of the main structure. The sides of the building are lower, with corner *motifs*, where Ionic columns frame pediment-crowned niches, which give an appropriate resting place to lovely seated figures. The use of the Greek or Roman Ionic order on the side wings gives a properly dignified and impressive appearance.

Looking on the court toward the gardens the *façade* of the side wings has been treated in a simple, more playful manner. The plain walls are pierced by a series of arcades with decorative *motifs* in the earliest Renaissance style. A very projecting red tile roof is supported by elaborate brackets, and a frieze of richly ornamented panels crowns the building. This has been highly decorated in color.

To the south, between the two wings, stands the International Sculpture Hall, a simple building of good proportions, 100 feet by 200, designed by E. L. Masqueray. The main object in this was to build a well-lighted exhibition room to shelter the masterpieces of the great

sculptors of international reputation. Both ends of the building end in hemicycles, which are features both on the inside and the outside of the building. The four buildings constituting the Art Palace are set off on magnificent terraces surrounded by a classic balustrade.

ST. LOUIS, MO.



Plantation Pictures

BY MARTHA YOUNG

SPEAK OF AN ANGEL.

Was you at de baptisin' yistiddy, Sal?
When dey put under ole man Isham's gal?
'T was de joyfulles' meetin' I ever is seen,
I went in de ox-cyart wid ole man Green!

When de preacher put Susan into de pool
She come up hollerin' and shoutin' in de cool:
"Oncet I was lost! Now I is foun'!
I seed Saint Gab'iel when I went down!"

Dat half-wit Carter, he's mos' a plum fool—
He been baptise, and des come out de pool;
He say: "Dat wan't no Saint Gab'iel, Sis' Sue;
Dat was des a mud turkle. I seen it, too!"

THE PROGRESS OF A PICKANINNY.

Dis chile's brung up pintedly right fer sho,
He's fotch up de way dat he ought to go;
Dar's not a man's hat done tetch on his head—
Dat's make him teeth hard—de ole folks said.

Dar's a dog-tooth hangin' right now on his
neck,
And a silver picayune, I 'spec',
And elder-pith on a cotton string,
And a conjer-bag, and ever'ting!

Us got his pallet-lock tied up tight,
And de almonds of his ears is rubbed up right;
Us ain't let de chile look into de glass—
(Ef a chile see itself it soon will pass).

Us tote no chunk o' fire befo' his eyes,
Us ain't let nobody medjure its size—
Yas. If Gord sesso he'll grow and he'll th'ive,
And one hund'ard years stay hearty and live.

PLANTATION PHILOSOPHY.

UNCLE SAMPSON'S RULE.

GIVE you some 'bacco? I ain't got a bit,
Dat's somethin' I done long since quit;
And I tell you hit's save' me a many a dollar
Sence I quit chewin' what I couldn't swaller.

So, heah's a tune you can fit to any song,
For it's nigh 'bout as broad as 'tis long;
Don't jump any coon you can't run to de holler,
Don't waste any time chewin' what you can't
swaller.

Don't start into nothin' you can't clean out do,
Don't lift any load you can't tote clean
through;

Don't turn down de road you ought not to
foller,

Don't chew on nothin' dat you can't swaller.

GREENSBORO, ALA.

I
me
its
tha
Lon
mal
enc
men
phr
fille
it h
it c
tain
date
out
cour
time
any
app
leng
have
ticut
carr
need
all, t
men
notic
on n
spen
barr
noth
Adm
to c
a de
subj
theor
outen
waiti
lain
quest
to m
whet
to g
newl
I f
of th
much
ernm
great

The Exhausted Parliament

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

I HAVE seen or studied many British Parliaments in my time, but I cannot recall to recollection any Parliament which seemed toward the close of its existence so thoroughly exhausted as that which is now holding its sittings in London and may, so far as we can judge, make up its mind to drag out its existence even into another session. It is not merely as if, to adopt the familiar French phrase, this present Parliament had fulfilled its mandate. I do not know whether it had actually any mandate to fulfil when it came into legislative existence, but certainly no evidence of any particular mandate seems to have been given throughout its progress thus far. In the ordinary course of things it might yet have some time to work its will, supposing it to have any, before reaching the limit of time appointed by rule and prescription as the length of a Parliament. But it appears to have no inclination to do anything in particular, and it only spends its days in carrying this or that measure, much needed or little needed or not needed at all, through some early stage of its movement and then letting it drop out of notice. For weeks and weeks it has gone on making a pretext of doing work and spending for the most part its time in barren and uninteresting debates about nothing in particular. The leaders of the Administration evidently do not desire to commit themselves for the present to a definite course of policy on any great subject, home or foreign. There is a theory among some members and some outer observers that Ministers are only waiting in order to give Mr. Chamberlain time to renew his agitation on the question of preferential tariffs, and then to make up their minds finally as to whether it would be for their advantage to go with him or against him on his newly adopted policy.

I think, however, the main weakness of the present Parliament lies not so much in the hesitating action of the Government as in the condition of the two great opposing parties. The readers of

THE INDEPENDENT are already well aware that the Conservatives are utterly divided among themselves on the great question of tariffs. Some of the leading and most influential men in the Conservative party have openly broken away from any association with the movement which Mr. Chamberlain so lately started. Men who held high and commanding official positions even in the present Government have publicly and formally withdrawn from the Ministerial benches and are now private and independent members of the party. But, on the other hand, the ranks of the Opposition are divided and distracted among themselves and appear unable to unite thoroughly on any great question which occupies the attention of the country. Lord Rosebery used to be at one time accepted as a powerful and a trusted leader of the Liberals, but just now nobody appears to know exactly what his opinions are on some of the most important subjects in our political world, and every speech which he makes seems only to cloud his purposes with an increasing and bewildering obscurity.

Some of the most distinguished and intellectual members of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, men, for instance, like Mr. John Morley and Mr. James Bryce, have assumed a position of thorough independence, and when they do take part in a debate, which does not often happen, they speak as if they acknowledged no ruling authority in the men who still hold the rank of recognized Liberal leaders. Let me say at once that I am far from finding any fault with the course taken by Mr. Morley and Mr. Bryce and other distinguished Liberals. I believe they are actuated by a just and an honorable spirit and that they cannot see their way to adopt the course of policy which seems to make the Liberal party so often a mere auxiliary and abettor of the Conservative Government with regard to what is described as Imperialist policy. I am afraid there can be no doubt that not a few of the prominent and influential Liberals in the House of Com-

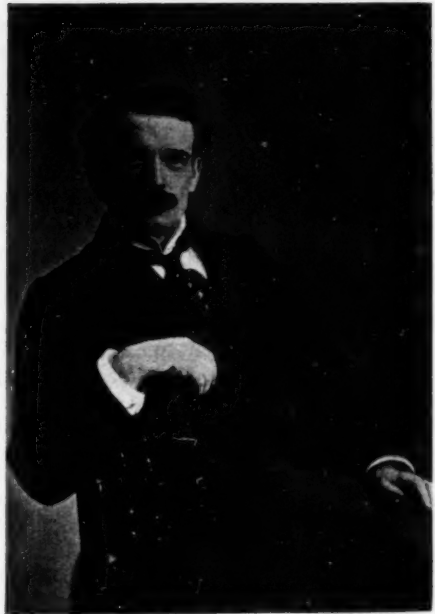


WINSTON CHURCHILL

mons have been more or less corrupted, if I may use this somewhat strong expression, by the Imperialist passion which has latterly taken hold of the British public and has already led to some deplorable results. It certainly has had a very unwholesome effect on the Liberalism of such men as Lord Rosebery and of many others whom I could name. But it would be impossible to get men like John Morley and James Bryce to submit themselves to the influence of this baneful passing humor, and, therefore, these two men and others like them go their own way and advocate their own principles when any public opportunity affords itself and prove themselves genuine Liberals, and not merely members of what is now called the Liberal party.

Let me give two other illustrations of the manner in which distraction has lately been prevailing in both parliamentary parties. Among the younger men in the House of Commons the two most rising debaters and, indeed, orators are Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Lloyd-George. The former of these was until the other day a member of the Conservative party, although he has ever been a man who, like his gifted father, the late

Lord Randolph Churchill, had a spirit too independent to submit to the mere thrall-dom of calculated official discipline. Lately, however, he has actually broken away from the Conservatives and has crossed the floor of the House of Commons from the Ministerial side and taken his place on that bench of independent Opposition which is described as "below the gang-way." Mr. Winston Churchill has ceased to be a supporter of the Ministry because he could no longer endure the reluctance of Ministers to make up their minds as to the policy of Mr. Chamberlain and other great questions which may well claim a national interest. On the other hand, Mr. Lloyd-George is one of the



DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE

most eloquent and rising men among the Liberal ranks, but he has on many questions of great importance acted with an absolute disregard for what his political leaders might desire to direct as the opportune course for the Liberal party to adopt. Mr. Lloyd-George delights the House by brilliant speeches full of argument, eloquence, spirit and humor, in which he vindicates to the full the genuine doctrines of real Liberalism and never yields for one moment to the seductions

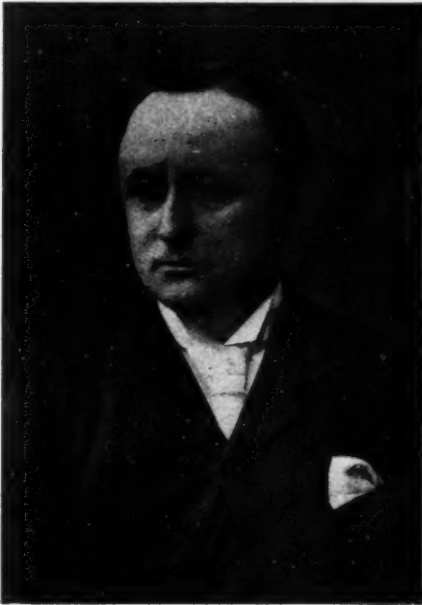
of the Imperialist movement. It is surely something of a significant fact that the two ablest among the rising men of the House should thus show themselves absolutely independent of the ominous weaknesses prevailing over the Ministerialists on the one side and the Opposition on the other.

A considerable section of the Liberal party—I mean especially among those who claim to be its leaders—are openly proclaiming their withdrawal from that cause of Home Rule in Ireland to which Mr. Gladstone devoted the latest and greatest efforts of his eloquence and his statesmanlike genius. Men like Mr. Morley and Mr. Bryce are faithful as ever to this cause, and Sir William Harcourt has never withdrawn from the principles maintained by his late and great leader. Sir William Harcourt is, however, soon to be lost to the House of Commons, and I can only hope that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman may prove himself strong enough and resolute enough for the leadership of a Liberal party worthy of the name.

Meanwhile I can assure my American readers, and especially my own countrymen in the United States, that no weakness and no falling away among Liberal statesmen can affect in the slightest de-

gree the success of Ireland's national cause. The Liberal party which is to be formed after the next General Election will soon find that the question of Home Rule will have once again to be accepted as the foremost principle of Liberalism, and that the early success of Home Rule is as certain as any coming event can well be. The cordial allegiance of the Canadian Dominion and the Australasian Commonwealth has been won for the British Empire by the recognition of the Home Rule principle, and under such conditions only can Ireland ever become a contented, a loyal and a willing partner in King Edward's Imperial federation.

In my last article for *THE INDEPENDENT* I announced the appearance of Mrs. Campbell Praed's remarkable novel, "Nyria," and the striking and peculiar introduction with which she presented it to the reading world. As I ventured to predict at the time, the novel and its preface have already created some controversy among English reviewers and the reading public in general. I have read the book with intense interest and I have no hesitation in describing it as one of the most striking and suggestive stories given to the world during recent years. The scene of the story is laid in Rome during the latter part of Domitian's reign, and it brings before us the life of the Roman capital in those days with a vividness which makes us feel as if we were living and moving in the midst of the life which then prevailed in the city of the Cæsars. Even if we accept as deliberate and literal the brief account of the manner in which Mrs. Praed tells us she obtained her inspiration, it is none the less obvious that only the most careful and minute study of the historical evidences which exist in books and sculpture and whatever other remains we have of classic life could have enabled her to make us feel so thoroughly at home in the habitual existence of the Roman community in those far-off days, so entirely unlike the periods of modern civilization. For myself I should be quite content to enjoy the book merely as a romance and as a picture of life in the Imperial City even if no suggestion were made to us that the picture had been inspired by one who in some previous existence had actually looked upon the scenes and the people it portrays. The story is that of a



PHILLIP STANHOPE

slave girl, Nyria, who had been a princess in some remote Germanic region and who was captured in her infancy by an invading force, carried off to Rome, sold as a slave in the Roman market, and purchased for continuous servile work by a proud, luxurious and selfish patrician lady, under whom she is capriciously subjected to much cruel ill-treatment. The girl grows up to be beautiful, is animated by the most pure and noble spirit, and finds her heart open to the influence of the Christian faith, then struggling against the tyrannical antagonism which meets it from the ruling classes and the ignorant populace of Rome. I do not propose to tell my readers the beautiful, picturesque and thrilling story, which they can learn for themselves in the pages of Mrs. Praed's novel. There is tragedy in the story and there are many painful scenes in it and the elements of terror are not wanting there, but I have no hesitation in saying that the abiding effect of the whole is elevating in the moral as well as in the artistic sense. If it were merely for the sake of becoming clearly impressed with a knowledge of what Roman life and Roman society were in the days of Domitian the book would amply reward any student, but it is barely just to say that the pictorial and dramatic accuracy which characterizes "Nyria" and makes it unlike most other novels is only one, and not even the very best, of the charms which it offers to the reading world.

I must return for a moment to politics were it only to express my hope that Mr. Philip Stanhope may be successful in the parliamentary candidature which he has just undertaken. Philip Stanhope was for many years a member of the House of Commons and won marked distinction there by the force and brilliancy of his style as a debater. He was never a mere

party man, and he held advanced and enlightened views on great public questions. When the South African war brought the Jingoism of Great Britain up to a fever pitch and the General Election came on Mr. Stanhope, like many other men of ability and genuine patriotic feeling, lost his seat. Some vacancies have suddenly arisen of late, and I am glad to learn that Mr. Stanhope is offering himself as a candidate for one of the vacant seats. My American readers will probably know the result of the contest before these lines can come under their eyes,* but I am very glad all the same to have so timely an opportunity of expressing my hopes that my friend of many years may be enabled once again to give his services to the House of Commons. Mr. Stanhope belongs to a distinguished family and bears a name which might well be called historic, and he has ever shown himself worthy of the best traditions of his order. He is married to a Russian lady of rank, through whom he came into the ownership of a great landed property in Russia, on which he spends a large proportion of his time and his active interest. There are few living Englishmen so well acquainted with the general conditions of Russian life and society as Philip Stanhope, and he has often given me most interesting accounts of the difficulties which have to be incessantly encountered even by men of well-known name and influence in their dealings with the minute and complex tyranny of Russia's official despotism. Should Mr. Stanhope be returned to Parliament just now the event may, I hope, be taken as ominous of better days for the political life of the country when the General Election comes on.

* Mr. Stanhope was elected by a majority of 1,733.—EDITOR.

LONDON, ENGLAND.



A Northern Negro's Autobiography

BY FANNIE BARRIER WILLIAMS

[The three articles that we printed in *THE INDEPENDENT* last March called forth more replies than any articles we have recently published. We were obliged to reject all of them, however, except the following, which discusses a phase of the negro problem not touched upon by the three anonymous women, and often generally overlooked by the American people. This article therefore supplements the others, and the four taken together picture the negro problem from the feminine standpoint in the most genuine and realistic manner shown in any articles we have seen in print.—EDITOR.]

IN *THE INDEPENDENT* of March 17th last I read, with a great deal of interest, three contributions to the so-called race problem, to be found in the experiences of a Southern colored woman, a Southern white woman and a Northern white woman.

I am a Northern colored woman, a mulatto in complexion, and was born since the war in a village town of Western New York. My parents and grandparents were free people. My mother was born in New York State and my father in Pennsylvania. They both attended the common schools and were fairly educated. They had a taste for good books and the refinements of life, were public spirited and regarded as good citizens. My father moved to this Western New York village when he was quite a boy and was a resident of the town for over fifty years; he was married to my mother in this town and three children were born to them; he created for himself a good business and was able to take good care of his family. My parents were strictly religious people and were members of one of the largest white churches in the village. My father, during his membership in this church, held successively almost every important office open to a layman, having been clerk, trustee, treasurer and deacon, which office he held at the time of his death, in 1890. He was for years teacher of an adult Bible class composed of some of the best men and women of the village, and my mother is still a teacher of a large Bible class of women in the same Sunday school. Ours was the only colored family in the church, in fact, the only one in the town for many years, and certainly there could not have been a relationship more cordial, respectful and intimate than that of our family and the white people of this community. We three children

were sent to school as soon as we were old enough, and remained there until we were graduated. During our school days our associates, schoolmates and companions were all white boys and girls. These relationships were natural, spontaneous and free from all restraint. We went freely to each other's houses, to parties, socials, and joined on equal terms in all school entertainments with perfect comradeship. We suffered from no discriminations on account of color or "previous condition," and lived in blissful ignorance of the fact that we were practicing the unpardonable sin of "social equality." Indeed, until I became a young woman and went South to teach I had never been reminded that I belonged to an "inferior race."

After I was graduated from school my first ambition was to teach. I could easily have obtained a position there at my own home, but I wanted to go out into the world and do something large or out of the ordinary. I had known of quite a number of fine young white women who had gone South to teach the freedmen, and, following my race instinct, I resolved to do the same. I soon obtained a situation in one of the ex-slave States. It was here and for the first time that I began life as a colored person, in all that that term implies. No one but a colored woman, reared and educated as I was, can ever know what it means to be brought face to face with conditions that fairly overwhelm you with the ugly reminder that a certain penalty must be suffered by those who, not being able to select their own parentage, must be born of a dark complexion. What a shattering of cherished ideals! Everything that I learned and experienced in my innocent social relationships in New York State had to be unlearned and readjusted to these lowered standards and changed

conditions. The Bible that I had been taught, the preaching I had heard, the philosophy and ethics and the rules of conduct that I had been so sure of, were all to be discounted. All truth seemed here only half truths. I found that, instead of there being a unity of life common to all intelligent, respectable and ambitious people, down South life was divided into white and black lines, and that in every direction my ambitions and aspirations were to have no beginnings and no chance for development. But, in spite of all this, I tried to adapt myself to these hateful conditions. I had some talent for painting, and in order to obtain further instruction I importuned a white art teacher to admit me into one of her classes, to which she finally consented, but on the second day of my appearance in the class I chanced to look up suddenly and was amazed to find that I was completely surrounded by screens, and when I resented the apparent insult, it was made the condition of my remaining in the class. I had missed the training that would have made this continued humiliation possible; so at a great sacrifice I went to a New England city, but even here, in the very cradle of liberty, white Southerners were there before me, and to save their feelings I was told by the principal of the school, a man who was descended from a long line of abolition ancestors, that it would imperil the interests of the school if I remained, as all of his Southern pupils would leave, and again I had to submit to the tyranny of a dark complexion. But it is scarcely possible to enumerate the many ways in which an ambitious colored young woman is prevented from being all that she might be in the higher directions of life in this country. Plainly I would have been far happier as a woman if my life up to the age of eighteen years had not been so free, spontaneous and unhampered by race prejudice. I have still many white friends and the old home and school associations are still sweet and delightful and always renewed with pleasure, yet I have never quite recovered from the shock and pain of my first bitter realization that to be a colored woman is to be discredited, mistrusted and often meanly hated. My faith in the verities of religion, in justice, in love and many sacredly taught sentiments has greatly

decreased since I have learned how little even these stand for when you are a colored woman.

After teaching a few years in the South, I went back to my home in New York State to be married. After the buffetings, discouragements and discourtesies that I had been compelled to endure, it was almost as in a dream that I saw again my schoolmates gather around me, making my home beautiful with flowers, managing every detail of preparation for my wedding, showering me with gifts, and joining in the ceremony with tears and blessings. My own family and my husband were the only persons to lend color to the occasion. Minister, attendants, friends, flowers and hearts were of purest white. If this be social equality, it certainly was not of my own seeking and I must say that no one seemed harmed by it. It seemed all a simple part of the natural life we lived where people are loved and respected for their worth, in spite of their darker complexions.

After my marriage my husband and I moved to one of the larger cities of the North, where we have continued to live. In this larger field of life and action I found myself, like many another woman, becoming interested in many things that come within the range of woman's active sympathy and influence.

My interest in various reform work, irrespective of color, led me frequently to join hand in hand with white women on a common basis of fellowship and helpfulness extended to all who needed our sympathy and interest. I experienced very few evidences of race prejudice and perhaps had more than my share of kindness and recognition. However, this kindness to me as an individual did not satisfy me or blind me to the many inequalities suffered by young colored women seeking employment and other advantages of metropolitan life. I soon discovered that it was much easier for progressive white women to be considerate and even companionable to one colored woman whom they chanced to know and like than to be just and generous to colored young women as a race who needed their sympathy and influence in securing employment and recognition according to their tastes and ability. To this end I began to use my influence and

associations to further the cause of these helpless young colored women, in an effort to save them to themselves and society, by finding, for those who must work, suitable employment. How surprisingly difficult was my task may be seen in the following instances selected from many of like nature:

I was encouraged to call upon a certain bank president, well known for his broad, humane principles and high-mindedness. I told him what I wanted, and how I thought he could give me some practical assistance, and enlarged upon the difficulties that stand in the way of ambitious and capable young colored women. He was inclined to think, and frankly told me, that he thought I was a little overstating the case, and added, with rather a triumphant air, so sure he was that I could not make good my statements as to ability, fitness, etc., "We need a competent stenographer right here in the bank now; if you will send to me the kind of a young colored woman you describe, that is thoroughly equipped, I think I can convince you that you are wrong." I ventured to tell him that the young woman I had in mind did not show much color. He at once interrupted me by saying, "Oh, that will not cut any figure; you send the young woman here." I did so and allowed a long time to elapse before going to see him again. When I did call, at the young woman's request, the gentleman said, with deep humiliation, "I am ashamed to confess, Mrs. ———, that you were right and I was wrong. I felt it my duty to say to the directors that this young woman had a slight trace of negro blood. That settled it. They promptly said, 'We don't want her, that's all.'" He gave the names of some of the directors and I recognized one of them as a man of long prayers and a heavy contributor to the Foreign Mission Fund; another's name was a household word on account of his financial interest in Home Missions and Church extension work. I went back to the young woman and could but weep with her because I knew that she was almost in despair over the necessity of speedily finding something to do. The only consolation I could offer was that the president declared she was the most skillful and thoroughly competent young woman who had ever applied for the position.

I tried another large establishment and had a pleasant talk with the manager, who unwittingly committed himself to an overwhelming desire "to help the colored people." He said that his parents were stanch abolitionists and connected with the underground railway, and that he distinctly remembered that as a child he was not allowed to eat sugar that had been cultivated by the labor of the poor slave or to wear cotton manufactured by slave labor, and his face glowed as he told me how he loved his "black mammie," and so on *ad nauseam*. I began to feel quite elated at the correctness of my judgment in seeking him out of so many. I then said: "I see that you employ a large number of young women as clerks and stenographers. I have in mind some very competent young colored women who are almost on the verge of despair for lack of suitable employment. Would you be willing to try one of them should you have a vacancy?" The grayness of age swept over his countenance as he solemnly said: "Oh, I wish you had not asked me that question. My clerks would leave and such an innovation would cause a general upheaval in my business." "But," I said, "your clerks surely do not run your business!" "No," he said, "you could not understand." Knowing that he was very religious, my almost forgotten Bible training came to mind. I quoted Scripture as to "God being no respecter of persons," and reminded him that these young women were in moral danger through enforced idleness, and quoted the anathema of offending one of "these little ones" whom Christ loved. But he did not seem to fear at all condemnation from that high tribunal. His only reply was, "Oh, that is different," and I turned away, sadly thinking "Is it different?"

This still remains a sad chapter in my experience, even tho I have been successful in finding a few good positions for young colored women, not one of whom has ever lost her position through any fault of hers. On the contrary, they have become the prize workers wherever they have been employed. One of them became her employer's private secretary, and he told me with much enthusiasm that her place could scarcely be filled, she had become so efficient and showed such an intelligent grasp upon the requirements of the position. My plea has al-

ways been simply to give these girls a chance and let them stand or fall by any test that is not merely a color test.

I want to speak of one other instance. It sometimes happens that after I have succeeded in getting these girls placed and their competency has been proved they are subjected to the most unexpected humiliations. A young woman of very refined and dignified appearance and with only a slight trace of African blood had held her position for some time in an office where she had been bookkeeper, stenographer and clerk, respectively, and was very highly thought of both by her employer and her fellow clerks. She was sitting at her desk one day when a man entered and asked for her employer. She told him to be seated, that Mr. ——— would be back in a moment. The man walked around the office, then came back to her and said: "I came from a section of the country where we make your people know their places. Don't you think you are out of yours?" She merely looked up and said, "I think I know my place." He strolled about for a moment, then came back to her and said: "I am a Southern man, I am, and I would like to know what kind of a man this is that employs a 'nigger' to sit at a desk and write." She replied: "You will find Mr. ——— a perfect gentleman." The proprietor came in, in a moment, and ushered the man into his private office. The Southern gentleman came out of the office very precipitately. It evidently only took him a few seconds to verify the clerk's words that "her employer was a perfect gentleman."

It may be plainly seen that public efforts of this kind and a talent for public speaking and writing would naturally bring to me a recognition and association independent of any self-seeking on my own account. It, therefore, seemed altogether natural that some of my white friends should ask me to make application for membership in a prominent woman's club on the ground of mutual helpfulness and mutual interest in many things. I allowed my name to be presented to the club without the slightest dream that it would cause any opposition or even discussion. This progressive club has a membership of over eight hundred women, and its personality fairly represents the wealth, intelligence and

culture of the women of the city. When the members of this great club came to know the color of its new applicant there was a startled cry that seemed to have no bounds. Up to this time no one knew that there was any anti-negro sentiment in the club. Its purposes were so humane and philanthropic and its grade of individual membership so high and inclusive of almost every nationality that my in-dorsers thought that my application would only be subject to the club's test of eligibility, which was declared to be "Character, intelligence and the reciprocal advantage to the club and the individual, without regard to race, color, religion or politics." For nearly fourteen months my application was fought by a determined minority. Other clubs throughout the country took up the matter, and the awful example was held up in such a way as to frighten many would-be friends. The whole anti-slavery question was fought over again in the same spirit and with the same arguments, but the common sense of the members finally prevailed over their prejudices. When the final vote was taken I was elected to membership by a decisive majority.

Before my admission into the club some of the members came to me and frankly told me that they would leave the club, much as they valued their membership, if I persisted in coming in. Their only reason was that they did not think the time had yet come for that sort of equality. Since my application was not of my own seeking I refused to recognize their unreasonable prejudices as something that ought to be fostered and perpetuated; beside, I felt that I owed something to the friends who had shown me such unswerving loyalty through all those long and trying months, when every phase of my public and private life was scrutinized and commented upon in a vain effort to find something in proof of my ineligibility. That I should possess any finer feeling that must suffer under this merciless persecution and unwelcome notoriety seemed not to be thought of by those who professed to believe that my presence in a club of eight hundred women would be at a cost of their fair self-respect. I cannot say that I have experienced the same kind of humiliations as recited in the pathetic story of a Southern colored woman in

THE INDEPENDENT of March 17th, but I can but believe that the prejudice that blights and hinders is quite as decided in the North as it is in the South, but does not manifest itself so openly and brutally.

Fortunately, since my marriage I have had but little experience south of Mason and Dixon's line. Some time ago I was induced by several clubs in different States and cities of the South to make a kind of lecture tour through that section. I knew, of course, of the miserable separations, "Jim Crow" cars, and other offensive restrictions and resolved to make the best of them. But the "Jim Crow" cars were almost intolerable to me. I was fortunate enough to escape them in every instance. There is such a cosmopolitan population in some of the Southwestern States, made up of Spanish, Mexican and French nationalities, that the conductors are very often deceived; beside, they know that an insult can scarcely go further than to ask the wrong person if he or she be colored. I made it a rule always to take my seat in the first-class car, to which I felt I was entitled by virtue of my first-class ticket. However, adapting one's self to these false conditions does not contribute to one's peace of mind, self-respect or honesty. I remember that at a certain place I was too late to procure my ticket at the station, and the conductor told me that I would have to go out at the next station and buy my ticket, and then, despite my English book, which I was very ostentatiously reading, he stepped back and quickly asked me, "Madame, are you colored?" I as quickly replied, "Je suis Français." "Français?" he repeated. I said, "Oui." He then called to the brakeman and said, "Take this lady's money and go out at the next station and buy her ticket for her," which he kindly did, and I as kindly replied, as he handed me the ticket, "Merci." Fortunately their knowledge of French ended before mine did or there might have been some embarrassments as to my further unfamiliarity with my mother tongue. However, I quieted my conscience by recalling that there was quite a strain of French blood in my ancestry, and too that their barbarous laws did not allow a lady to be both comfortable and honest. It is needless to say that I traveled un-

disturbed in the cars to which my ticket entitled me after this success, but I carried an abiding heartache for the refined and helpless colored women who must live continuously under these repressive and unjust laws. The hateful interpretation of these laws is to make no distinction between the educated and refined and the ignorant and depraved negro.

Again, the South seems to be full of paradoxes. In one city of the far South I was asked to address a club of very aristocratic white women, which I did with considerable satisfaction to myself because it gave me an opportunity to call the attention of these white women to the many cultured and educated colored women living right there in their midst, whom they did not know, and to suggest that they find some common ground of fellowship and helpfulness that must result in the general uplift of all women. These women gave me a respectful and appreciative hearing, and the majority of them graciously remained and received an introduction to me after the address. A curious feature of the meeting was that, altho it had been announced in all the papers as a public meeting, not a colored person was present except myself, which shows how almost insurmountable a color line can be.

In another city I had a very different experience, which betrayed my unconscious fear of the treachery of Southern prejudice, tho following so closely upon the pleasant experience above related. I noticed, while on my way to the church where I was advertised to speak to a colored audience, that we were being followed by a half a dozen of what seemed to me the typical Southern "cracker," red shirt and all. I was not thinking of moonshiners, but of Ku-Klux clans, midnight lynching parties, etc. My fears were further increased when they suddenly stopped and separated, so that my friends and myself were obliged to pass between the lines of three so made. My friends tried to reassure me, but I fancied with trembling tones, but my menacing escort then closed up ranks and again followed on. Finally they beckoned to the only gentleman with us and asked him what I was going to talk about. He told them the subject and hastened to console me. When we got to the church and just before I rose to speak these six

men all filed in and sat down near the platform, accompanied by another individual even more fierce in appearance than they were, whom I afterward learned was the deputy sheriff of the town. My feelings are better imagined than described, but I found myself struggling to hold the attention only of this menacing portion of my audience. They remained to the close of the lecture and as they went out expressed appreciation of my "good sense," as they termed it.

This recital has no place in this article save to show the many contrasts a brief visit to the Southland is capable of revealing. It is only just to add that I have traveled in the first-class—that is, white—cars all through the South, through Texas, Georgia and as far as Birmingham, Ala., but I have never received an insult or discourtesy from a Southern white man. While, fortunately, this has been my experience, still I believe that in some other localities in the South such an experience would seem almost incredible.

I want to refer briefly to the remarks of one of the writers in *THE INDEPENDENT* with reference to the character strength of colored women. I think it but just to say that we must look to American slavery as the source of every imperfection that mars the character of the colored American. It ought not to be necessary to remind a Southern woman that less than 50 years ago the ill-starred mothers of this ransomed race were not allowed to be modest, not allowed to follow the instincts of moral rectitude, and there was no living man to whom they could cry for protection against the men who not only owned them, body and soul, but also the souls of their husbands, their brothers, and, alas, their sons. Slavery made her the only woman in America for whom virtue was not an ornament and a necessity. But in spite of this dark and painful past, I believe that the sweeping assertions of this writer are grossly untrue and unjust at least to thousands of colored women in the North who were free from the debasing influence of slavery, as well as thousands of women in the South, who instinctively fought to preserve their own honor and that of their unfortunate offspring. I believe that the colored women

are just as strong and just as weak as any other women with like education, training and environment.

It is a significant and shameful fact that I am constantly in receipt of letters from the still unprotected colored women of the South, begging me to find employment for their daughters according to their ability, as domestics or otherwise, to save them from going into the homes of the South as servants, as there is nothing to save them from dishonor and degradation. Many prominent white women and ministers will verify this statement. The heartbroken cry of some of these helpless mothers bears no suggestion of the "flaunting pride of dishonor" so easily obtained, by simply allowing their daughters to enter the homes of the white women of the South. Their own mothers cannot protect them and white women will not, or do not. The moral feature of this problem has complications that it would seem better not to dwell on. From my own study of the question, the colored woman deserves greater credit for what she has done and is doing than blame for what she cannot so soon overcome.

As to the negro problem, the only things one can be really sure of is that it has a beginning, and we know that it is progressing some way, but no one knows the end. Prejudice is here and everywhere, but it may not manifest itself so brutally as in the South. The chief interest in the North seems to be centered in business, and it is in business where race prejudice shows itself the strongest. The chief interest in the South is social supremacy, therefore prejudice manifests itself most strongly against even an imaginary approach to social contact. Here in the Northern States I find that a colored woman of character and intelligence will be recognized and respected, but the white woman who will recognize and associate with her in the same club or church would probably not tolerate her as a fellow clerk in office or

The conclusion of the whole matter seems to be that whether I live in the North or the South, I cannot be counted for my full value, be that much or little. I dare not cease to hope and aspire and believe in human love and justice, but progress is painful and my faith is often strained to the breaking point.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Literature

Driver's Genesis*

STUDENTS are to be congratulated on the appearance of this book, and intelligent Bible readers hardly less. It represents thorough scholarship, and in this respect ranks with the best, while in its attitude and in the proportions of its emphasis it fits the present situation in England and America as no other Commentary on Genesis does.

Canon Driver is an Old Testament specialist of great distinction. It is seldom that handbooks which appeal to the many speak with the authority accorded to him by all who know the situation. He has the faculty of being able to present questions and carry on discussions intelligently, without becoming superficial. This faculty makes his commentaries on Amos, Joel and Daniel the best volumes in the Cambridge Bible for schools, and this is one element in the value of the more elaborate book before us. Doubtless the book makes demands upon the earnestness and patience of those who use it—that is to say, it is a serious work, addressed to the mature and the trained of mind. But all such people can profit by it, even if they have not the specialist's equipment. At the same time the professional student will find in it all he really needs. For minute detail and for the history of exegetical opinion he may still resort to Dillmann, if he wishes to make himself an expert; for brilliant suggestion and bold advocacy of novelties he will still read Gunkel, but for steady trustworthiness, backed by ample knowledge, even the ambitious student will find nothing, in any language, better than Driver's Commentary.

The Introduction discusses the structure of Genesis, giving, with great perspicuity, and as much brevity as the subject admits, what almost amounts to an outline of the criticism of the Hexateuch. It treats next the chronology of Genesis, and a useful chronological table is pre-

fixed. Then it takes up the historical value of Genesis, with special attention to the antiquity of man, to archeological discovery, to the personification of tribes and the individual existence of the patriarchs. Finally it considers the religious value of Genesis, discriminatingly, but with deep appreciation.

In the Commentary proper the text of the Revised Version is given at the top of the page, and the notes beneath—when important explanations do not make them overrun. Besides adequate discussion of the successive details, there is full treatment of such matters as the Cosmogony—with a long note on the Sabbath; the narrative of Paradise, with a note on the cherubim; the Deluge, with a sketch of the similar legends of various peoples, and the notable Chapter xiv. Excursuses on the names of God in Genesis and on the "Shiloh" of xlix, 10, with an index to the whole, end the book.

A further advantage of it lies in its temper, which joins positiveness of conviction with candor and respect for divergent views. Canon Driver's attitude throughout is one of carefulness, sobriety and fairness, tho never timid or vague. This appears at once in his exhibition of the discrepancies between Gen. i and the teachings of geology, of the mythological motive underlying Gen. vi, 2, of the combination of legend with religious teaching in the narratives of the Flood, of the difficulties and uncertainties attaching to Gen. xiv, to the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, and to various other parts of the narrative. His criticisms of apologetic views are sometimes severe, but never bitter. His views are definite, but need never give offense.

He does not forget that he is dealing with a writing held in high reverence, for he so holds it himself. He is, indeed, not issuing a book of homilies, or a book for devotional use, but a book to explain and interpret an ancient and revered document. Its religious significance is assumed and frequently touched upon, but not intruded. He writes as a religious man ought to write when the

* THE BOOK OF GENESIS. *With Introduction and Notes by S. R. Driver, D.D., Regius Professor of Hebrew and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.* London: Methuen & Co.

theme is one requiring clear position, calm decision, full recognition of the facts, and the dispelling of illusions. The permanent religious power of the Bible depends greatly on the presence of this temper in its interpreters.

It results from Canon Driver's sound method, patient thoroughness and sober judgment that his results are generally solid. Some will think him over-cautious at various points, but this is a good fault in a book for students and the reading public. Its complement is the entire absence of vagaries which impair the worth of much Bible study in these untrammelled days. It is well to be reminded that nothing is certain till it is proved, and that hypothesis is not evidence. Those who really learn the lessons of this book will find themselves for the most part on very firm ground, from which they may, indeed, move forward, as light increases, but are not likely to be compelled to withdraw.

For these reasons the book is to be commended heartily to all who are interested in Genesis. It belongs to a series, entitled "Westminster Commentaries," under the general editorship of Dr. Walter Lock, of Oxford. If other volumes of the series approach this in value it will be worthy of a large circulation, and will be sure to have it.

A Manual of English Literature

As this work* now stands completed with the third volume it approaches pretty nearly the ideal manual of English Literature which the four volumes of Garnett and Gosse failed so signally to give us. Tho it is called modestly a revised edition, it is practically a new work. All the important articles, both the longer biographies and the general essays which link the parts together, are entirely new and are written by what would have been called, a generation or two ago, the best hands in England. Thus, in the first volume the history of the Old English, or Anglo-Saxon, period is by Stopford Brooke, who, however his enthusiasm for these crude beginnings may seem at times to overpass the

bounds of critical judgment, has at least the singular faculty of giving life to things old and commonly forgotten. Chaucer and the Bible are by A. W. Pollard, an undoubted authority in those subjects. Shakespeare is by Sidney Lee, who has succeeded admirably in telling the poet's life and showing the development of his genius in the same narrative. The ballads are treated by Andrew Lang, and the essay on "The Civil War and the Commonwealth" is from the pen of the late Samuel R. Gardiner.

The second volume is no less noteworthy in the list of scholars who have contributed to its pages, opening as it does with an essay on "The Eighteenth Century," by Austin Dobson, in which that genial critic unrolls the literary progress of the age with even more than his accustomed cunning. In some respects the most admirable piece of writing in the work is the chapter on "The Nineteenth Century," which stands as an introduction to the third volume. In this essay Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton has taken as his text the following quotation from the preface to his novel "Aylwin":

"The phrase, the Renaissance of Wonder, merely indicates that there are two great impulses governing man, and probably not man only, but the entire world of conscious life: the impulse of acceptance—the impulse to take unchallenged and for granted all the phenomena of the outer world as they are—and the impulse to confront these phenomena with eyes of inquiry and wonder."

Now, however much it may seem to us that Mr. Watts-Dunton errs in making this romantic principle the sole criterion of excellence in poetry, to the exclusion of all the other human faculties, it must at least be admitted that in his "renaissance of wonder" he has added a memorable phrase to our critical vocabulary. Nor, in calling attention to these special articles, is it fair to omit a due portion of praise to the many unsigned biographies, which are either entirely rewritten or much revised by the general editor and his assistants.

In one respect, and that almost the most important for the success of such an undertaking, Mr. Patrick has shown no little discrimination, and has erred only where a natural feeling of patriotism has entered to warp his judgment.

* CHAMBERS'S CYCLOPEDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. New edition, by David Patrick, LL.D. Three volumes. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$5.00 a volume.

In general, the apportionment of space has been fair and judicious. Only in the case of Scottish writers does it seem to us that he been over generous, with the result that more significant writers of the South have been crowded into too narrow limits. This is particularly the case with that long dreary stretch of Scotch literature from Chaucer's time to Elizabeth's, wherein Barbour and Dunbar and their ilk have been accorded considerably more space and weight than any English critic would be likely to grant them. In another important matter, the selection of illustrative extracts, the same good judgment has been exercised. Here and there, as is natural, some deduction must be made to this commendation. To mention a particular case, one would say that in the selections from Tennyson Mrs. Brotherton has been quite unfortunate in showing the weaker side of that poet and neglecting the stronger.

American literature, as is perhaps inevitable, is relegated to a separate section at the end of the third volume. This we are inclined to regret. By cutting off the great names of our country—Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau and Poe—from the general current of English literature a certain atmosphere of provinciality is thrown about them which works an undoubted injustice to their memory.

In going through these three bulky volumes we have noted a few errors of fact, but not so many as might be expected. As a whole, we do not hesitate to pronounce the work to be the most generally useful manual of English literature now in existence.

Electricity and Matter. By J. J. Thomson.
New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

This little book gives in popular form the work which Sir Oliver Lodge compares to Newton's Principia in its epoch-making importance. It contains merely the six lectures given by Professor Thomson at Yale University on the Silliman foundation, but its theory is so comprehensive that it throws light on almost every branch of chemistry and physics. To its author we owe the conception and determination of the properties of the corpuscle, or atom of negative electricity,

a thousand times smaller than the atom of hydrogen, and this hypothesis has served to explain and foretell much of the marvelous phenomena of the Crookes tubes and radio-active matter. According to Professor Thomson's theory the atom is not a little round, hard ball, as we used to think of it, but more complex than the solar system, consisting of a shell charged with positive electricity and inclosing gyrating constellations of negative corpuscles, or electrons, from a thousand to more than 200,000 in number. If some of these are jostled out of their sphere of influence they go wandering through the mass of matter, making it a conductor of electricity, while the corpuscles left must find a new state of equilibrium, in which process probably other corpuscles are expelled and the atom becomes transformed into another chemical element. The "bonds" which chemists have used to represent the valences connecting the atoms are regarded as identical with Faraday's tubes of force; so chemical affinity is the same as electrical attraction. The ether is fibrous with these electrical threads and along them light travels as a vibration. This book affords perhaps the only opportunity for the intelligent layman to become acquainted with these new conceptions of physical science.

The Imperialists. By Mrs. Everard Coates.
New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.
Yarborough the Premier. By Agnes R. Weekes. New York: Harper Bros. \$1.50.

The Imperialists is founded upon Canadian politics, and the author shows an astute knowledge of that subject as well as of the social life involved. The hero is the champion of a more closely united and protected British Empire. In his advocacy of this idea he utters such representative sentiment as the following:

"And this republic that menaces our national life with commercial extinction, what past has she that is comparable? The daughter who left the old stock to become the light woman among nations, welcoming all comers, mingling her pure blood, polluting her lofty ideals until it is hard indeed to recognize the features and aim of her honorable youth."

Really, this is putting it rather severely for us! And who are the Canadians, any

way? However, it is a clever story, written in an excellent literary style and with less emotional weakness in the development of characters than women writers are wont to show.

A more interesting novel for the average reader is *Yarborough the Premier*. We have long been accustomed to the shad-bellied British romance that receives its extraordinary shape from the number of political problems it contains; but a book like this in which great statesmen carry on like the heroes in a dime novel is amazing. The Premier is a cheap scamp who believes in his powers of fascination as another man would believe in his genius. His virtue, his great distinction, consists in sacrificing personal honor for the honor of England. Upon one occasion he is made to stand against the wall in his own house while the leader of the opposition in the house shoots twelve times at him in the most dramatic, Western cowboy style, and he finally dies of his own accord with all his enemies bewailing the loss. The point is that the author has no intention of writing a burlesque on English character and politics.



Fifteen Years Among the Top-Knots; or, Life in Korea. By L. H. Underwood, M.D. Boston: American Tract Society. \$1.50.

The Vanguard, a Tale of Korea. By James S. Gale. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.

The Stolen Emperor. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

Now that all eyes are turned to the lands lying about the Japan and Yellow Seas, books upon Japan and Korea have an added interest. The market is flooded with hastily written volumes to meet the sudden demand caused by public interest in the Russian-Japanese War. The three books under review do not belong under the category of hack-written documents, as they were in the hands of the publishers before the war began. *The Vanguard* and *The Stolen Emperor* are frankly fictitious, altho we fancy the veneer of romance is very thin in the case of *The Vanguard*, and no doubt some good missionaries in Korea have already recognized their own portraits in the characters of the book. It impresses the reader as authentic. The mission-

aries and the native Koreans are very much alive, and likewise very much like other people. The ability to look at things from the native standpoint is rare among Anglo-Saxons, and Mr. Gale reminds us at times of Mrs. Steel in his sympathetic interpretations of the Oriental character. *The Vanguard* is not "Kim," but it is a remarkably interesting story. So is *The Stolen Emperor*, in which Mrs. Fraser takes us across the Japan Sea and back a few hundred years in history to the days of the Regent Hojo Yasutoke and the shadowy Emperor Go Horikawa, who was forced to abdicate in favor of his son, a year-old baby. The tiny Emperor and his mother are stolen by an unscrupulous and powerful noble from the North, and there is plenty of trouble in store for the characters of whatever rank who attempt a rescue. The pretty bits of description scattered through the novel are like water-color sketches, dainty rather than strong. Dr. Lillias Underwood's veritistic account of her fifteen years of experience as a medical missionary in Korea is more fascinating still, because it is true. The chapters upon the murder of the sweet-natured Empress and one upon the cholera epidemic of 1895, with its restrained pictures of courage and fidelity to duty among the American missionaries, are thrilling reading. Their services were recognized officially by the Korean Government. A wedding journey into the interior, where no white woman had ever been, and the insistent curiosity of the natives, some of whom had walked ten miles to see Mrs. Underwood, are graphically and amusingly described. The book is well worth reading by any one who wishes to understand the life of the people in what was "the hermit kingdom," but now focuses the world's attention. It is especially important as an authoritative rebuttal of the slanderous charges against our missionaries made by Angus Hamilton in his work on Korea.



Bred in the Bone. By Thomas Nelson Page. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

"The title of this volume of Southern stories has been chosen not so much because of the first story as because all the stories are founded on traits of character which have appeared to the author to be

bred
pref
hims
by
pou
cour
ing
year
ion,
pre
erly
wor
tion
will
Thu
the
vict
of t
but
sire
win
wor
whi
in
age
ever
bre
con
the
not
tha
the
mai
this
tion
this

Ant

I
we
tion
ade
an
exp
wa
clo
inf
wi
del
the
of
bu
It
sch
sa

bred in the bone," says Mr. Page in his prefatory note, and he might have saved himself the trouble. Everybody knows by this time that he is the literary expounder of blood and pedigrees in this country. His imagination has been keen along this line for more than twenty years, and, if we are to take his opinion, the only bones worth having are the prenately heroic ones got from a properly hall-marked ancestry. His best work consists in romantic demonstrations of this dogma. It is a dogma that will endure no other treatment, indeed! Thus the initial story in this volume is the account of a horse race, where the victory did not depend upon the training of the horse nor the skill of the rider, but upon their respective dams and sires. Bred as they were, they had to win, and one feels that they would have won against any field short of that over which Pegasus is suppose to run. And in this short space Mr. Page manages to intimate or demonstrate nearly every impulse that belongs to the hero bred Southern temperament, besides contrasting the old family darky, with the modern sophisticated negro. It is nothing to the reader of these stories that both are now exceptional types in the South. The art and the charm remain, and it goes without saying that this is one of the most delightful collections of short stories that has appeared this year.

Anthracite Coal Communities. By Peter Roberts, Ph.D. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1904. \$3.50.

Back of the great coal strike of 1902 were social, moral and political conditions of which the public have no adequate idea. While the ethnologist and the proofreader may have fun at the expense of this book, the citizen who wants to know from personal contact and close observation the entire social life and influence of the immigrant in America will find abundant material and accurate detail for the most serious study. When the writer ventures into the larger field of social philosophy he is amateurish, but when he shows what the Slav, the Italian and the Irishman are doing in school, in politics, in the church, in the saloon, he is convincing. It is altogether

surprising that in this country, where the immigrant plays so great a part, there has been so little accurate investigation of the immigrants' processes of Americanization. A few books by social settlement workers and a few official statistics, but scarcely any minute and personal inquiry like that of Mr. Roberts, are in existence. His book should be most heartily welcomed and widely read and studied, for it gives us what we most need to know regarding a large and increasing class of people in America almost unknown. The book is so packed with important information that an adequate idea or summary cannot be given, but among the most interesting chapters are those on the standards of living and the educational systems. The writer concludes:

"If the coal companies that rent miserable houses to their employees were to abolish these as speedily as they could and build homes for their people that would secure domestic privacy—the foundation of morality; sanitary conditions—the mainspring of health; and comfort, convenience and attractiveness; and offer them for sale on favorable conditions, they would confer a far greater blessing upon their employees than any advance in wages or improved conditions ever can" (page 149).

The remarkable chapter on the educational systems of the anthracite region is the most disheartening in the entire story of gloom. It appears that the law of 1902 raising the age at which boys can begin work in the breakers is not enforced. The life of the child from infancy to manhood is vividly portrayed, and the small effect of the public schools is a revelation much needed by those who have placed their hopes on this instrument for the Americanization of the immigrant races. There are also striking accounts of the religious and superstitious life of the people and the enormous part played by the saloon. Every chapter has a positive and constructive value, showing not only the existing evils and problems, but the agencies which could be brought to bear to effect an improvement. Whatever judgment may be passed upon these portions of his work, there is not the slightest doubt that his painstaking and conscientious account of the actual situation is an invaluable foundation for serious upbuilding in the future.

Literary Notes

BROOKS'S "Social Unrest," which we reviewed last year (pages 335 and 2747), is republished by Macmillans in paper for 25 cents.

.... "The Christ of Our Novelists," by Dr. H. W. Featherstun (Publishing House, M. E. Church South, 75 cents), contains twelve lectures on Christianity as presented in popular novels.

.... The first number of the new quarterly issue of the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections contains a great variety of studies in anthropology, paleontology and zoology, well printed and illustrated.

.... "How to Do Beadwork," by Mary White (Doubleday, Page & Co., \$1.00), is a practical and convenient guide to this popular handicraft. The book contains many cuts of stitches and designs.

.... The noble relief work of the Red Cross in Armenia, Cuba, Galveston and elsewhere is briefly and interestingly told by its founder, Miss Clara Barton, in the "Story of the Red Cross" (Appleton, New York, \$1.50).

.... "Buckle's History of Civilization in England" is published complete, with notes and introduction by John M. Robertson, in one handsome volume at the very low price of \$1.50 by E. P. Dutton, New York.

.... "A Mother's Manual," by Dr. E. L. Coolidge (A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, \$1.00), is one of the best books we have seen for young mothers. It gives sensible and authoritative advice about the dressing, care, food and treatment of a child for each month of its infantile life, in language which any one can understand and no one can mistake.

.... Recent issues of the "Temple Series of Bible Handbooks" (Lippincott, Philadelphia, cloth, 30 cents each), are "David; the Hero King of Israel," by Rev. W. J. Knox Little; "The Twelve Apostles," by George Milligan; "The Age of Daniel and the Exile," by Rev. A. Mitchell Hunt; "The Early Christian Martyrs and Their Persecutions," by the Rev. Prof. Herkless, and "Saul and the Rise of the Hebrew Monarchy," by the Rev. Robert Sinkler.



Pebbles

WE would hate to be a new baby, and have an old-fashioned woman look at us on a hot day and decide that we haven't on enough flannels.—*Atchison Globe*.

.... Elihu Root, who has returned to the practice of law in New York City, has engaged a new office boy. Said Mr. Root: "Who carried off my paper basket?" "It was Mr.

Reilly," said the boy. "Who is Mr. Reilly?" asked Mr. Root. "The janitor, sir." An hour later Mr. Root asked: "Jimmie, who opened that window?" "Mr. Lantz, sir." "And who is Mr. Lantz?" "The window cleaner, sir." Mr. Root wheeled about and looked at the boy. "See here, James," he said, "we call men by their first names here. We don't 'mister' them in this office. Do you understand?" "Yes, sir." In ten minutes the door opened, and a small shrill voice said: "There's a man here as wants to see you, Elihu."—*W. E. S. Fales in Boston Ideas*.

.... "I cannot marry you!" It was a faultless summer day. In the distance could be heard the hum of the pleasure seekers who thronged the beach, while in front of them the limitless sea rose and fell with resistless grandeur. "Not marry me!" repeated the youth, who leaned bravely against the lonely rock that screened them from the others. "What, Gladys, can this mean? Have you not encouraged me all along? Have you not shown me in every way possible that you encouraged my attentions, and prompted by your invitation, did I not come all the way from Back Bay yesterday, so that I could tell you of my great love? And now you tell me that you cannot marry me! What means this sudden change? And when did you arrive at this conclusion?" The proud Boston beauty lifted her head haughtily. "This morning after the bathing hour," she said, with all the scorn of which she was capable. He turned beseechingly. "Tell me," he said; "what is it? What have I done?" She pierced him with her glance. "I could never marry any man," she said, "who wears a hired bathing suit."—*Puck*.

.... Mrs. Lysander John Appleton had a death in her family recently, and, without any desire to abbreviate the hem of her mourning veil, or to raise any doubts as to the genuineness of her grief, *The Globe* wishes to express its opinion that she had the best time of her life. The crepe on her door: wasn't that a distinction? People turned to look at it; no other house in the neighborhood, or perhaps in the town, had crepe on the door. Then there was the subdued pleasure of taking in friends to see the body, the joy of whispering mysteriously, and the tear-soaked delight of exaggerating to intimate friends the number of floral offerings received. There was also a telegram or two, and she hopes the neighbors saw the boy deliver them. Mrs. Lysander John Appleton looks back at those black-bordered days with regret that she didn't make more of her opportunity. If she had only fainted at the grave, how nice it would have been; why didn't she think to run excursion trains to bring out of town friends to the funeral? How true it is, she laments, that Opportunity knocks only once at a door with a hearse out in front.—*Atchison Globe*.

Editorials

The Democratic Convention

Four years ago the Democratic party in its platform demanded "the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold, at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation." Upon that platform, as upon the same declaration in 1896, it was doomed to well-deserved defeat. This year, altho its convention appeared to be controlled by conservatives, either gold standard men by conviction or "regulars" willing to abjure silverism for the sake of success at the polls, the party has declined—in committee by a vote of 35 to 15, and in convention with only two dissenting voices and without debate—even to recognize the establishment of the gold standard as an accomplished fact. We do not overlook the convention's message advising Judge Parker that he could accept a nomination upon its platform. But that did not place the party upon the side of the currency standard of civilization. It did not commit the party's representatives in Congress to the maintenance of that standard.

A great and an inviting opportunity was lost by the convention. Mr. Williams's currency utterance, accepted in its substance by the sub-committee, compelled no abject surrender of currency opinions previously held. It opened the way for easy transition from silver heresy to the solid ground of a gold basis. Pointing to the recent increase of the world's stock of gold, it asserted that this increase had "contributed to the maintenance of a money standard of value *no longer open to question*, removing that issue from the field of political contention." Every consideration of political expediency called for the insertion in the platform of as much as this, to say the least. Without giving notice that it no longer intended or desired to disturb the gold standard, how could the party expect to appeal successfully to the great States of the Northeast or to those of the Upper Mississippi Valley, where there

was room for hope that recent pluralities could be reversed?

And yet, with delegates enough to give their candidate substantially two-thirds of the convention on the first ballot, the conservatives could not muster even a majority in support of a platform in accord with his views. The convention's committee dodged the entire question. And then the members of it, apparently rejoicing over work well done, asserted that they were "perfectly satisfied," Judge Parker's own representative adding that the empty platform was an "ideal" one.

We say an empty platform, for without a sane utterance upon the basis of the currency all other declarations of the platform lose a great part of such value as they otherwise might have. Here was the supreme test of the Democratic party in 1904. No one could reasonably expect the party to confess frankly that for eight years it had been in the wrong with respect to so important a question. But it could, without loss of self-respect, have shown proof of the possession of common sense by saying that the issue of the currency standards was a settled one, as, a generation ago, it was constrained to admit that the issues of slavery and secession had been settled for all time by the war. Judge Parker voted twice for silver and Bryan, but he says now: "I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established." The convention at St. Louis had only to say as much.

It declined to say it, not only in committee, and when the committee's report was accepted, but also again on Saturday night, after Judge Parker's telegram had been the subject of a conference. When the convention reassembled after that conference why did not some friend of Judge Parker move to amend the platform by restoring the paragraph that the full committee had cut out of it? Were not two-thirds of the delegates supporters of Judge Parker from the first? Could they not have cast a mere majority vote for adding the paragraph so clearly suggested by his message? To say that

they were unable to do what the situation so obviously demanded is to admit that the party was, in fact, still joined to its silver idols, and that a majority could not be found to fit the platform to the views of the nominee, then made public for the first time.

A vote upon the restoration of the currency utterance approved by the subcommittee could have been as easily taken then as a vote upon the reply to Judge Parker's telegram. The vote that was taken did not commit the party to the maintenance of the gold standard. It simply expressed the opinion that a man who regarded that standard as firmly and irrevocably established could accept a nomination upon a platform that with respect to the monetary standard was absolutely silent.

Silent, the reply said, because the question was not regarded by the convention as a possible issue in the campaign. But on account of this very silence and of the votes at St. Louis that caused it, the question becomes an issue once more, to our own great regret. It could so easily have been laid aside and buried, no longer to prevent free and unprejudiced discussion of problems that appeal to the people for solution. Judge Parker, a candidate of blameless life and high character, whose message to the convention must commend him to a host of Americans who knew him not, has been unfortunate in his political representatives and agents. They should have demanded an amendment of the platform on Saturday night, and they should never have consented to the nomination, for Vice-President, of a man whose fitness for the place was not shown while he was in the Senate, and who is now almost 81 years old.

The Platform

AFTER noting in the new Democratic platform the absence of any declaration concerning currency standards, one naturally turns to what is said about the tariff and the Trusts. The Democrats "favor a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses and for the common weal." Mr. Bryan procured the addition, to the subcommittee's draft, of the words: "We denounce protection as a robbery of the

many to enrich the few." It is noticeable that the full committee excluded the subcommittee's conservative recommendation that in revising the tariff "existing conditions, however wrongfully, mistakenly, or unjustly brought about," should be "kept in view."

This caution was designed to convince the public that the party would not revise recklessly. It might well have been retained. Other parts of the tariff paragraph are sufficiently severe, but something was lost by excluding the subcommittee's reasonable disapproval of price discrimination in favor of foreign buyers and its promise that duties abused by combinations that so discriminate against American buyers should be reduced. By cutting out any reference to this practice of selling Trust-made goods abroad at prices much lower than those which our own people are required to pay for them, the full committee failed to point out what is quite generally recognized as an evil, and to take political advantage of the existence of it.

In its denunciation of Trusts and combinations that destroy individual equality of opportunity and free competition, and in its disapproval of transportation rebates and discrimination, the platform is within the limits of reason. It was Mr. Bryan that induced the committee to add the paragraph saying that any Trust that monopolizes any branch of business or production, and is engaged in interstate commerce, should not be permitted to transact business outside of the State of its origin. The remainder of the paragraph, relating to new legislation for such restraint, clearly refers to the bill prepared by Attorney-General Knox last year, and passed by the House, but ignored in the Senate—a bill withholding the privilege of interstate commerce from offending combinations. If Democrats and Republicans will unite for the support of this bill, perhaps it can be enacted.

The Philippines, says the platform, should be treated as Cuba has been. "It is our duty to make that promise now." No time is fixed for our withdrawal from the islands, but we should set the Filipino people "upon their feet, free and independent, to work out their own destiny." We prefer the policy of Secretary Taft, than whom the Filipino peo-

ple have no better friend, or one more familiar with their political capacity and needs.

The party favors "the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine in its full integrity," but it would reduce the army, and the full committee rejected every word of a paragraph in which the subcommittee called for "the maintenance and a liberal annual increase of the navy, as our best defence against a foreign foe and a source of no possible danger to our liberties as a people." This was a blunder. We need a good navy if we are to maintain the Monroe Doctrine.

We believe that the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people, as advocated by the platform, is a reform much to be desired. We are glad to see that the party demands an honest, just and impartial enforcement of the principles of civil service reform. It has not heretofore been distinguished for its devotion to them. The general paragraph in favor of liberal "trade arrangements" with Canada and other countries might well have been made specific in support of reciprocity, and even of the Kasson treaties upon which a Republican Senate has refused to act. We cannot subscribe to the sharp partisan denunciation of the course of Mr. Roosevelt's Administration. In asserting all sorts of injustice and wrong in connection with the Panama Canal treaty, the committee appears to have forgotten that for that treaty almost exactly half of the Democratic Senators voted.

All good men "favor honesty in the public service." But it does not follow that the Republicans only desired to protect the guilty when they opposed a legislative investigation of the Post Office Department while the Government was engaged in detecting and punishing the thieves in it. There is no proof that there are "Executive Departments already known to teem with corruption." "Government by injunction" is not attacked under this name in the platform. This familiar question will be recognized with difficulty in an approval of a bill passed by the Senate eight years ago, "relating to contempts in Federal courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt."

The passages touching upon the race question and deprecating an alleged at-

tempt of the Republican convention to "revive dead and hateful race animosity" are evasive and wide of the real question at issue. The white people of Southern States where a vast majority of the blacks have been disfranchised, now enjoy a greater measure of representation in the House and in the Electoral College than they are entitled to, in justice and by the rules of arithmetic. There should be an investigation to show how great this unjust excess of representation is. It may be that when the facts are officially ascertained and published the people of these States will give up that part of their representation to which they have lost just title by reason of their own deliberate acts.

Providence and Disaster

THE falling of an apple was sufficient to call the attention of Newton to the force of gravitation. To get most people to notice this all pervasive and continuously acting force nothing less than the fall of a mountain would have sufficed. So we find that many people, in the ordinary course of their lives, have never found it necessary to consider such an every day fact as the existence of individually unmerited suffering in relation to their conception of a good and wise God until they are confronted with such appalling disasters as the burning of the Iroquois Theater and the "Slocum" steamer and the drowning on the "Norge" of a shipload of Scandinavian immigrants. Then the papers publish editorials headed "Where was God?" and fill their columns with letters of those whose feeble faith is disrupted by the catastrophe and those who offer timid excuses or endeavor to prove a satisfactory alibi for the Omnipresent. Many men have recently found that they must give up their faith in God—or enlarge it. But we can never find our "way out" by contracting our conception of the Deity. We need greater faith in God, or, rather, faith in a greater God; even, in so far as we can grasp it, in an omnipotent one. Instead of believing that God is less wise, less powerful and less benevolent than we had thought, we must study God's ways in the world more closely.

and then, unless the whole current of human thought changes its direction, we shall find he is better and greater and more incomprehensible than we had thought.

The savages early in the world's history perceived that God is powerful, but what an absurdly inadequate idea of the real power of the ruler of the universe the savage had compared with what we now know of it. Later men began to see some kind of connection between the happenings of the world, and they said "God is wise"; but what did they know of the wisdom of God and the order of the universe compared to that contained in the simplest school book? Later men traced some faint lines of cause and effect in the moral world, and they said: "God is just." They thought they were showing a wonderful appreciation of the justice of God when they compared him to an Oriental despot. It was, indeed, a great theological triumph, but our idea of justice has so far advanced that we want all the Oriental despots deposed, because they seem to us so unjust. Finally, very late in the history of religion, men dared think that God is good. They began to believe that, as Nietzsche says, "love is justice with unbandaged eyes." To power and wisdom was added love to complete the trinity. God the King, God the Judge and God the Father—these were the progressive similitudes; all true, all inadequate, because they are using the imperfect as a symbol of the perfect, and the part for the whole.

That God is all powerful, all wise and all loving cannot be completely proved, because the study of the universe as a whole and throughout all times alone could prove it. These propositions must be accepted by an act of faith, of projection of known principles into the unknown, just as in the case of every generalization, and in spite of inexplicable and apparently contradictory phenomena. On the basis of a few quantitative experiments, and those not carried out with perfect accuracy, scientists have come to put great faith in the laws of the conservation of matter and of energy, but they cannot explain by these principles a thousandth part of what hap-

pens around them every day. But they do not waver in their faith when they see apparent contradictions of them, such as the disappearance of a burning match or the stopping of a train of cars. So in regard to the wider generalizations of the wisdom, justice and goodness of God, resting, we believe, on much more evidence, and which therefore we hold to, even tho we are not able to explain Pompeii, Lisbon, Pelée, Johnstown, Galveston, Iroquois and "Slocum," as well as the numerous less striking but quite as puzzling events of daily life.

We are not among those good people who are always fearing lest God should do something to hurt his reputation. That reputation is, as we have briefly shown, better than it used to be a few thousand years ago, notwithstanding the inexplicable evil and suffering which we have seen and felt. But still we are continually finding that we have been limiting in our minds some of the infinite attributes of God.

The great error shown in the history of theology is the attempt to recast God in human molds. Being selfish, unjust, prejudiced and capricious ourselves, we want a selfish, unjust, prejudiced and capricious god for whom we can have a fellow feeling. The difficulty is that these gods which we create in our own image do not much resemble the real God as he is. The God many Church people believe in is one who would stop the chemical laws of combustion on a boat carrying a Sunday school, and allow to burn or even personally ignite a boat chartered by a Saloonkeepers' Association for a Sunday excursion. Doubtless many pious persons felt a sort of solemn joy in their hearts when a theater full of people burned in Chicago, because it seemed to them that their belief in the sinfulness of the ballet had received divine confirmation. But the Iroquois and "Slocum" disasters must be considered together to get a conception of a God who is no respecter of persons.

There is, nevertheless, much truth in the old phases which called such a catastrophe "an act of God," "a judgment on us," a "punishment for our sins" and "a lesson to us." It is in a

sens
towe
abov
tain
towe
or
Onc
who
guilt
say
time
be r
an i
lect
resp
look
W
cum
Ever
man
natio
ever
who
ough
their
their
shift
thing
stud
spise
vote
thes
their
culti
own
trast
wom
tion
selve
life
shou
aside
they
jam
aside
car,
is ou
in s
so m
neces
tion.
D
crew
blam
shall
to u
up f
thes

sense all these. Those on whom the tower of Siloam fell were not sinners above all others, but there were certainly sinners in the vicinity, else the tower would have been kept in repair or people warned of its insecurity. Once people would have said that those who perished on the "Slocum" were guilty of some hidden crime; now we say the managers are guilty; some time we shall see that the blame must be more widely distributed. We put an impossible task on the jury to select one or more men to bear the whole responsibility. A scientist does not look for a cause, but for causes.

Who was to blame for the "Slocum" disaster? Why, all of us. Everybody who is responsible for the manifold conditions which, in combination, produced the catastrophe; every one of us who does poor work; who would fear a visit from a thorough inspector; all who have neglected their public, social and civic duties for their private interests; men who have shifted responsibility and "got out of things;" men who have neglected to study physics and chemistry or despised and laughed at those who devote their lives to the investigation of these laws of God; men who have kept their wives and daughters in tutelage, cultivating their timidity, to let their own petty bravery stand out by contrast; those who have taught that women need and should be weak, irrational and unable to take care of themselves; all who are selfish in their daily life and compel others to be so. Why should people be expected to stand aside and help each other in peril when they are trained by daily practice to jam to the front and elbow each other aside merely to get a seat in a trolley car, or to see a spectacle? We say it is our natural selfishness showing itself in such an emergency. It is not that so much as it is a cultivated selfishness, a necessary factor of our present civilization.

Doubtless some among the directors, crew and officers will be found "to blame," as we naively put it, and we shall endeavor to correct what seems to us the injustice of God in burning up the wrong persons by punishing these others. Since the innocent have

suffered, we try to remedy the matter by making a few of the more guilty suffer also. It is probably the best we can do, with our present crude ideas of justice and of natural, civil and divine laws, but it is absurdly inadequate and unsatisfactory.

Selfishness is at the root of all our bad theology, as it is of our bad morals. Individualistic ethics is often at variance with social ethics. The rewards and punishments apportioned by divine justice to the human race for its obedience or violation (more accurately speaking, its utilization or neglect) of God's laws, moral, biological, physical and chemical, manifestly do not fall upon individuals as the recompense for individual acts. Possibly—tho it is a daring suggestion—we could introduce into our own juridical system some features of this method of administering justice.

The "Slocum" disaster, considered as a divine punishment, was a punishment of the whole community for the sins of the whole community. And the blessed thing about it is that it is beginning to be felt as such. All round the world, thanks to telegraphs and newspapers, people suffered. Men and women wept in San Francisco as in New York. Thousands of miles away the faces of men burned as if they, too, felt a faint reflex of the flames, and they choked as tho the salt water were in their throats. One of the greatest "lessons" is the solidarity of the human race; that "none of us liveth to himself and none dieth to himself."

A French View of the Woman's Congress

THE report published in the Paris *Temps* of the International Congress of Women, which has just completed its session in Berlin, throws a side-light on the convention and its members, especially interesting since it confirms, what has always been our own private opinion, that the American women are the finest in the world. Naturally as a man, and still more naturally as a Frenchman, the reporter, M. Rémy, pays rather more attention to how the women looked than what they said, and he is particularly

struck by the fact that the women from the United States, where they are most emancipated, are the best dressed and the most graciously feminine in their manner. This ought to allay the fears of those who think that if woman is free to develop her own nature she will develop the nature of a man. At the opposite extreme he finds the German women affecting masculine styles or the shapeless garments of the clothing reformers. This is quite natural. The woman's rights movement is just beginning in Germany, and it begins there as it did here so many years ago with the attempt to throw off all tyranny, including the tyranny of fashion, instead of leaving this to the last. Now no man has yet secured the right to wear such clothing as he thinks is most comfortable, beautiful and hygienic, and it was very unwise of women, deprived of so many privileges possessed by the men, to begin by demanding more than the opposite sex had attained. As soon as the women moderated their demands to merely equal rights they secured them.

The woman who made the best appearance on the platform of the convention, according to M. Rémy, was Mrs. Terrell, of Washington, "a lady of Andalusian complexion," who in ease of manner, gracefulness and force of gesture and naturalness of expression was ahead of all the other "oratrices." Mrs. Terrell spoke in German with the same fluency and ease as in her native tongue. She is the daughter of slave parents and president of the American Colored Women's League. Southern ladies will now have to drop the Empress of Germany from their calling lists on account of her reception of this negress.

Among the other speakers to whom he devotes special attention is Mrs. Gilman, whom by an inexplicable anachronism he calls Mrs. Perkins. Her theory that the eternal feminine has led us on through all the stages of evolution and that the peculiar qualities which we call masculine were developed by the necessities of a transitional epoch of strife and confusion now passing away is, indeed, a startling one, but M. Rémy finds consolation in the assurance which the speaker was kind enough to give that the future state of society will not necessarily resemble that of the bees in the treatment

accorded to its male members. Mrs. Gilman's views on the enlargement of the home we publish in this issue. Fraulein Helene Lange closed the convention with the prophecy that the coming régime will be neither masculine nor feminine, but that the *Uebermensch* of Nietzsche will be the most powerful individual, regardless of sex. This is quite in accord with G. Bernard Shaw, who makes the Superman in his recent play a woman.

We do not understand M. Rémy when he says that the seriousness and gravity of the Congress was scarcely enlivened by a single ray of wit. It is, of course, the conventional view that women have no sense of humor, but we have ourselves heard, and we may even say, felt, the wit of several of the ladies in our American delegation, and it hardly seems probable that crossing the ocean should deprive them of their power of ridicule or the inclination to use it. But perhaps Frenchmen, like Englishmen, cannot understand "American jokes."

At any rate, woman herself is no joke, and if she is sometimes nowadays inclined to consider herself too seriously, it must be remembered that it is because in the past she has not been considered seriously enough by man. Women, like men, are entitled to just such rights as they are able to utilize to advantage, and what these are in both cases cannot be determined by history or theory, but solely by continuous experiment. It is a great thing to bring together in such a world's congress women from some European countries, who have no control over property or person, and women from some of our Western States, who have all the rights of the individual and of the citizen.

Our Inadequate Postal Service

THE Pennsylvania Grange is sending out interrogatories to Congressional candidates as to their attitude concerning a cheap parcels post. The Central New York Farmers' Club has passed a resolution demanding that this reform be placed at the very front of coming political action; and with it the establishment of postal savings banks. Postal reform is in the air, and it will not do for our political managers to overlook this fact. The farm-

ers of America are thoroughly well pleased with Free Mail Delivery. It has worked a marvel among the agricultural communities. It is one of the factors that have brought agriculture to the front—abolishing farm isolation. But the farmer perceives very clearly that the service so far is merely tentative. He feels the need of a parcels post even more than he needed a rural service for correspondence. His demand is growing imperative.

A system of local rates for free delivery service, similar to the German service, would be of immense value to the whole population outside of our cities; and with it a general parcels post such as is already established in every European State. A parcels post bill of this sort, drawn up by one of our leading manufacturers, was introduced into Congress last winter. It was indorsed by the Massachusetts House of Representatives, by California and by a large number of agricultural associations. It could not even get a hearing. Postmaster-General Payne announces that "the handling of merchandise by the post office is an infringement on express business," and tells us he shall oppose any extension of the present limitations. Even the extension of free delivery on the four-pound basis has been checked. There are nearly seventy-five thousand American towns and villages yet without any service at all.

A recent discussion of this subject by the Postal Progress League brought out facts not at all pleasant to be read by those who believe in equal rights and in economic progress. We are the only large nation in the world without a parcels post system. We are the only large nation whose postal service is conducted at a loss. The *Financier* adds:

"The United States pays the railways exorbitant rates for carrying mail; and the express companies, favored by lower charges, are actually underbidding the Government, and handling at a profit the cheapest forms of mail matter—on which, according to the postal authorities, the Government loses large sums annually. In this way competition becomes impossible; and the merchants of the country are losing millions of dollars annually in trade, which otherwise they might obtain."

The British Government is actually making a contract with a private United States express company to handle its postal parcels in this country; because the American postal department is too supine to undertake the work.

The editor of *The Open Court* adds that on several occasions it has had books, prepaid in post offices abroad, taken possession of in this country by an express company, postage stamps removed, and charges made for both storage and delivery.

"Recently a Tibet un-English dictionary, published by the British Government in Bengal, was forwarded to us by mail, postage fully prepaid (the Bengal Government had paid \$2.25), and the package was held up at New York by the American Express Company, with a charge of \$2.04 for entry fees, etc."

John Brisben Walker insisted, from thirty years' experience in postal matters,

"that a man like John Wanamaker, or Marshall Field, at the head of the Post Office Department, could, if given a free hand, organize a system that could carry any kind of mail matter profitably at one cent a pound."

Mr. Wanamaker, while in office, repeatedly insisted that he could see no reason why England and Germany should give better postal service than the United States. He did all that he could in the way of introducing rural free delivery, trolley car service and pneumatic tube service. He also endeavored to secure a parcels post, a postal savings bank and a postal telegraph; but he failed at these points. "Payment to the railroads is exorbitant," said this efficient servant of the public; a fact quite as patent to-day as when he was Postmaster-General.

For ten years E. F. Loud, of California, was chairman of the House Post Office Committee; and the position taken by him was that:

"Such business as the post office now does in carrying fourth class mail should be done by private enterprise. If I had my way, the post office would give no more facilities than it gives to-day—it would give fewer."

Mr. M. G. Cunniff, in a series of articles in *The World's Work*, sums up his argument in these strong terms:

"As the department is now conducted the service is inadequate, and has made no material advance in a decade, except the rural free delivery system. The department is administered with inefficiency, lack of economy and without appreciation of the increased needs of the country. The payment for the transportation of mail is practically what it was twenty years ago, while the cost of transporting other classes of matter has been reduced from one-third to one-half. The service given the public is in some ways even less liberal than it was ten years ago. The frauds and scandals are trifles compared with the loss and waste which are a daily burden upon Federal revenues."

It is well that the American public, especially our agricultural communities, are waking up to the real condition of affairs. The United States cannot afford to be left in the rear of civilization.

Schools as Social Centers

THE consolidation of district schools into town schools, which began in New England, has now spread over the larger part of the whole country. The little wayside hovels, where school ma'ams taught the young idea how to shoot, are passing out very rapidly. This consolidation was entirely natural, because the town is the true social unit. It was so recognized by the Pilgrims, and the original school system of Massachusetts started with the town school. The district school was only a makeshift, connected with pioneering. The town school concentrates efforts, so that we have better buildings and better teachers. It brings the whole system of education under the eye of the people; it becomes a town affair. Experience shows moreover that, once inaugurated, there begins an era of steady improvement.

We have, however, over a large part of the country gone ahead without a full comprehension of the problem. Too many of our town schools have been planted close by the roadside, and are nothing more than a somewhat elaborate and convenient expression of the old-style education. The fact is that several new problems coalesce at this point, and must be considered together. Manual culture was grafted on to the high schools of St. Louis and other large cities thirty years ago. Our Agricul-

tural Colleges and Experiment Stations stand for a most decisive industrialism. They are apparently the beginning of more complete State organizations on that basis. The Southern States had the advantage of entering upon a system of public schools at so late a day that there was little of the old classicalism to overcome. Looking our schools over, nothing is more apparent than that the hand has demanded and secured attention equally with the brain. Advanced educators insist that the school day shall be divided, so that one-half may be given to acquiring information, and the other half to applying it; half a day in the schoolroom, and half a day out of doors. If this theory be correct, then our new town school buildings must be placed in large areas of land, where the garden system can be applied.

Still another problem has met us, to be settled coincidentally with the town school. It is clearly seen at last that the educational theories of the eighteenth century, as developed in the nineteenth century, did not cover the whole field. The object of the school is certainly to develop the individual, as the individual; but that is not the end of educational responsibility. The school must train the young for social relations and social duties; must teach not only manhood, but co-operation in the State. It is felt that in this direction our school evolution has so far come short. Mr. J. G. Phelps Stokes, in a very suggestive article in the current *Annals of the American Academy*, argues that the development of the social nature is fully as important as the development of intellectual power.

"Education of the head, in disregard of the moral or social sense, leads to the grossest crimes and to the most far-reaching injustice. There is, perhaps, no other form of immorality more disastrous in its effects upon the individual, and upon the community, than intellectual selfishness. Nearly every evil of which society and the individual are victims is traceable, directly or indirectly, to selfish acts, that the mere intellect of the offender excuses. Intellect, divorced from the social nature, is a dangerous tool."

We cannot touch the public school system to-day without a full comprehension that it must be readjusted for moral

and social ends. Based on this conviction, gradually grew into shape the idea of the public school as a social center. This means that at the school house shall center all the purposing of the community. The idea was a growth—a slow, and almost unperceived, but necessary evolution. We find it taking shape here and there, under the individuality of certain peculiarly independent instructors. Ossian J. Lang was perhaps the first to grasp the idea concretely, and express it as a general principle. He developed it admirably in a series of articles in *The School Journal*. The practical application has taken different forms in different parts of the country. Generally, wherever the town school has swept away or absorbed the district school there has been a perceptible increase of social school life. The movement in New York is attributed to Miss Winifred Buck, of the University Settlement, who secured permission to open boys' clubs in one of the public school buildings. This was in 1897, only seven years ago; and now in one hundred and twenty-eight of the public school buildings of New York City lectures are given and evening schools held, with concerts and musicales. The aggregate attendance at the informal lectures last year amounted to about one million and one-quarter of persons. In Public School No. 160 there were twenty-five clubs in session, the evening school classes meeting as a club every fifth night—that is, school four nights and club one night. That fifth night is given to recreation, games and informal social life. It is under the same wholesome government or influence as the four nights of school.

It is in this idea of the school as a social center that the whole modern evolution in education finds its completion. The school building becomes not merely a place for educating the young; it is the place where the whole community educates itself—adults, as well as children. It is not open simply for a few hours in each day and for one specific purpose, but during all the social hours it is open for social ends. From the mere standpoint of economy it is unwise to have a vast capital invested in land, buildings and equipments which can be used only five hours a day. Still stronger is the

argument that by the proposed use of the school buildings it displaces evil forces. The tavern and saloon are displaced as centers of political and social influence. It follows that the school will be emancipated from that sort of political influence which has heretofore been so serious a hindrance to wise organization. The school superintendent becomes a much more influential factor in the community. He reaches not only the young, but the old; not only children, but parents.

So far the school building as a social center has been made the home of the games, the lectures, the concerts, the reading rooms, the evening lectures, and many other forms of community culture and innocent amusement. Mr. Stokes tells us that in one of the New York schools, during the summer vacation, "as many as fifteen hundred children may be seen swarming up six flights of stairs to the roof, where during the evenings they could play simple games, or dance to simple music," and, better yet, escape from the heat and evil associations of their homes. With them mothers and fathers are often seen, carrying their smaller children, to participate in the pleasures of the evening.

In the country the school center idea is fully as important as in the city. It is needed to restore the old town sentiment, and social sympathy and power of co-operation among good people. One of the worst features of our rapid pioneering has been the destruction of the town unit. In place of it has grown up the village community, with its store and saloon centers.

To sum up, it is the school and not the State which to-day is working a great revolution—a revolution that will involve not only the intellectual but the moral character of the nation.

✽

A World's Congress The article by Mr. Hayne Davis on the establishment of a world's congress which we published last week was such a notable one that we are glad to give our readers the following brief criticism of it by Prof. John B. Moore—perhaps the leading American authority on Interna-

tional law—who sends it to us in response to our request:

"Mr. Davis presents, in an interesting and eloquent manner, and with some novelty of detail, an idea which has been much discussed. A Congress of Nations, International Congress, or World's Congress, whichever it may be called, was a favorite project of the American Peace Society, which, at its first annual meeting, in 1828, offered a prize for the best essay on the subject. The amount offered was afterward increased, and forty or fifty essays were written. The most remarkable of these was the composite production of William Ladd, a distinctive feature of which was a plan embracing 'a Congress of Nations and a Court of Nations,' each independent of the other, the court to be 'permanent, like the Supreme Court of the United States, while the congress would be transient or periodical, with a change of members like the Congress or Senate of the United States.' Mr. Davis finds The Hague Tribunal in existence, and seeks to supplement it; Mr. Ladd proposed that a congress should first be created, and that it should create the court. The obvious defect in these plans is the lack of the executive power essential to all effective governmental organization. Mr. Davis indeed discloses this defect when he says that a debtor nation, if refusing to execute a decree of the court, would simply be involved in war, owing to its obstinacy, and, 'unless it won the victory,' would be placed in the debtor's prison, etc. But if the debtor nation happened to be the stronger it would probably win, and if its feeble creditor attempted coercion, might punish the latter for its rashness and take away its property and even its independence. Evidently, in order to insure justice, some form of international co-operation would have to be substituted for such a trial by battle."

An Injunction Against Ants

Government by injunction still continues to extend its scope, the latest being an injunction issued in a district court in Texas against the importation of the Guatemala ant for the purpose of destroying the boll weevil. Our readers are acquainted (see page 368 of the volume just completed) with the ravages of the boll weevil, which has caused a total loss of \$125,000,000 to this country, resulting in the highest price ever paid for cotton and some disastrous speculation in the New York cotton exchange. Dr. O. F. Cook, expert in tropical botany of the United States Department of Agriculture, found that the plantations in Guatemala were kept free from the boll

weevil by a variety of ants, who sting and kill them. He had now arrived at New Orleans with 89 glass jars, each containing a colony of ants, which it is proposed to put on the experiment station in Victoria, Texas. But a man who owns a farm near Victoria has secured an order from the court preventing the ants being turned loose in his vicinity, on the ground that they may do damage in many ways impossible to foresee. In this petition to the court he cites the importation of the English sparrow into this country, rabbits into Australia and many plants which have been introduced with the best of intentions into different localities, but which proved to be injurious weeds when they escaped from cultivation. Besides, the State has already too many ants of too many kinds. Probably the area covered by ant hills in Texas is equal to some whole States. The State of Texas, where the weevil began its work, offers a reward of \$50,000 for a remedy.

A Wicked City

"The flood of iniquity in the city is at full tide, as seems natural during such a season. The temptation to sin and to become indifferent to the highest things of life is flaunted into one's face on every side. That many a young person—and some who are older—will go back to their homes with their finer sensibilities blunted, there can be little doubt. The Exposition is a great educator, but it necessarily brings with it much that is debasing in character."

The above quotation is from a circular letter sent us by "The Presbyterian General Assembly's Committee on Evangelistic Work." It will be perceived that it refers to the moral situation at St. Louis. In this connection we are reminded of the blameless maiden lady who, on her first and only trip to Europe, refused to disembark at Naples, but stayed on board for the two days the ship was in port. She had heard that Naples was a "very wicked city."

It costs the farmers of this country \$950,000,000 a year—so the Agricultural Department at Washington tells us—to carry their products from their farms to the railroad stations. If they could carry twice as heavy loads it would cost but half as much. Then let us make better roads.

Insurance

Russia and State Life Insurance

NOTWITHSTANDING the war that Russia now has on her hands, recent advices from that country are to the effect that the Russian Government is to extend its system of State life insurance. Russia has for some time had in operation certain schemes of insurance, which have been carried out through the various savings banks. Something like 10,000 policies have been issued during the last four years, and the sum of all these is not far from \$5,000,000. It is now proposed to make the taking out of insurance by railroad employees obligatory. The premiums will be deducted monthly from the wages received by the insurers. There is a tendency in certain quarters to regard the success of the Russian experiment as very problematical. Previous essays in similar fields, first in Great Britain and subsequently in New Zealand, would tend to give color to the existing pessimism in this regard. The Russian Government has despotic compelling power, and presumably it might compel every person under its jurisdiction to insure. In no other way, however, is it likely that the Russian State Life Insurance would be more likely to be successful, especially in competition with private companies, than have been similar schemes in other countries.

The "Glorious Fourth" and Its Casualties

THE celebration of the Fourth of July, 1904, was marked by something like four hundred minor accidents in New York City. According to the *Chicago Tribune* twenty-five lives were sacrificed throughout the country, 1,384 persons sustained injuries more or less severe, and property valued at \$177,800 was destroyed by fires resulting from patriotic enthusiasm. It would seem that a safe and sane celebration of this National holiday might be substituted for one of which the cost seems excessive when it is counted up.

THE *Insurance Press* has just issued an Investment Directory for Insur-

ance Companies and others. The volume contains a description and classification of bonds and stocks to the par value of about one and one-third billion dollars, held at the beginning of the present year by the insurance companies transacting business in the United States and Canada, together with a synopsis of the laws of the various States and Territories pertaining to investments. The compilation has been made by S. H. Wolfe, consulting actuary, of New York City. It is hard for the ordinary person to realize that there is so much money in the world as this book shows there must be. As a guide for those seeking investments, the book has considerable value.

...The National Association of Credit Men, whose annual convention was held in this city last month, has good reason for believing that every merchant should carry adequate insurance. It is a fact that fire insurance is a vital element in credit and that insuring companies should be solvent and responsible. The following resolutions will commend themselves to business men generally:

Resolved, That whenever a member of this association is advised that a retail dealer is not insured, such member shall immediately report this fact to the national office, which shall thereupon endeavor, by correspondence or otherwise, to impress upon the dealer referred to the advantages of fire insurance, with a view to inducing him to carry such insurance; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be authorized and instructed to adopt the necessary means for carrying out the purposes of this resolution.

Resolved, That the president of the National Association of Credit Men be authorized to appoint a special committee of seven, whose duty it shall be to consider means whereby merchants may be educated and influenced to carry adequate fire insurance; and that this committee be instructed to devise methods whereby united and concerted action on the part of the association's local branches may be obtained; and be it further

Resolved, That this committee shall report to the Board of Directors, and if the report of the committee be approved by the board the plan adopted shall become immediately effective."

Financial

Trade with Japan

REPORTS from Japan say that commerce and industry there have not been seriously affected by the war. Business is transacted smoothly; factories enjoy their usual profit. The people appear to regard it as their duty to apply themselves to business with as much zeal and assiduity as are shown by their soldiers and sailors in fighting. Our own commerce with Japan for the fiscal year just ended was larger than last year's. Our exports to the islands were about \$24,000,000 (\$22,594,000 in eleven months, against \$19,854,000 in the same months of the preceding year) and our imports from them were larger than ever before—\$44,367,000 in eleven months, against \$41,833,000 in the corresponding months of 1903. The exports would have been still greater if Japan had not turned from our high-priced cotton to the lower priced product of India. In 1900 the islands paid nearly \$14,000,000 for American cotton; last year their purchases amounted to about \$3,000,000. But our sales of manufactured products to Japan have been growing, notably those of wheat flour.

THE taxes levied on corporations by New Jersey last year amounted to \$2,436,910.

Exports of manufactures in the fiscal year just ended were greater than in any previous year.

The steel billet, structural steel, steel plate and steel rail pools held meetings last week and reaffirmed their prices.

A syndicate of Mormon capitalists will build a railroad from Juarez to Ameca, in Mexico, under a concession obtained by John W. Young.

Dun & Co. report that there were 6,214 commercial insolvencies in the first half of 1904, with \$79,490,000 indebtedness, against 5,628 in the first half of 1903, with liabilities of \$66,797,000.

A New York syndicate has bought the Mt. Popocatepetl volcano for a price said to have been \$500,000, on account of the sulphur deposits in the crater,

which have been estimated in a Mexican report to exceed 100,000,000 tons.

In June, 42,000 tons of steel billets, rails, bars and hoops were exported, against 36,000 in May and 30,000 in April. These exports are sold abroad at prices much lower than those which buyers in this country are required to pay.

The Morristown Trust Company, of which Samuel Freeman is President and Aurelius B. Hull Vice-President, has resources of \$8,122,844. Its deposits are \$6,024,882., capital \$600,000, and surplus and profits \$1,460,594.

Contracts for the two projected tunnels under the Hudson River have been awarded by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to American contractors; the four tunnels under the East River will be made by Pearson & Son, of London.

Three railroads, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, the Père Marquette, and the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville, are soon to be combined. The system will own and operate about 4,000 miles of road, with main terminals at Buffalo, Chicago and Cincinnati.

Since March 14th, 1900, and under the banking law of that date, 2,018 national banks have been organized, with an aggregate capital of \$116,389,300. Of these, 1,324 were banks capitalized at less than \$50,000 under the authority first given by that law. In nearly every case the capital was \$25,000, the average for the 1,324 banks having been \$26,046.

To meet trolley competition between Springfield and Greenfield, Mass., a distance of 40 miles, the Boston & Maine Railroad Company has reduced its rates, making them equal to those of the trolley lines. The reduction is more than one-third. For similar reasons the New York Central has reduced by 25 per cent. its local rates where its line is paralleled by the Auburn and Syracuse trolley road.

Dividends announced:

The Rock Island Co., quarterly, \$1.00 per share, payable August 1st.

U. S. Rubber Co., Preferred, 1½ per cent., payable September 15th.

5½% BONDS

Total Issue, \$70,000

Secured by First Mortgage on a handsome four story and basement brick and stone apartment building on large corner lot on one of the most desirable boulevards in Chicago, valued by us as follows:

Land - - -	\$30,000
Buildings - -	100,000
Total Security	\$130,000
Fire Insurance -	70,000
(As collateral security.)	

Due in series one to six years.
The actual net income is more than twice the maximum interest charge.

Price—par and accrued interest.
Send for circular No. 503.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

1121 First National Bank Building,
CHICAGO.

(ESTABLISHED 1865.)

MORRISTOWN TRUST COMPANY,

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 30, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Stocks and bonds.....	\$4,832,490.00
Loans.....	1,763,263.78
Mortgages.....	250,278.70
Bank building.....	40,000.00
Interest accrued.....	70,991.89
Due from banks—collections.....	161.27
Cash.....	1,145,708.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital.....	\$2,122,544.82
Surplus and profits.....	\$ 600,000.00
Deposits.....	1,460,594.58
Certified checks.....	6,034,882.78
Interest accrued, etc.....	25,086.08
Due to banks—collections.....	11,889.31
	897.67

OFFICERS.

\$2,122,544.82
- SAMUEL FREEMAN, President.
A. B. HULL, Vice President.
W. W. CUTLER, 2d Vice President.
JNO. H. B. CORRIELL, Sec'y and Treas.
H. A. VAN GILDER, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

The Peoples Trust Company.

Main Office, 172 Montague St., Brooklyn.
Bedford Branch, Bedford Av. and Halsey St.
June 30, 1904.

RESOURCES

Loans and bills purchased.....	\$9,001,910.01
Bonds and mortgages.....	4,760,343.01
Real estate and banking house.....	283,517.53
Interest accrued.....	159,549.59
Cash on hand and in banks.....	2,007,109.32
Total.....	\$17,214,528.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital and surplus.....	\$2,000,000.00
Undivided profits.....	589,861.52
Reserve for taxes.....	21,646.47
Deposits.....	14,598,980.47
Total.....	\$17,214,528.46

EDWARD JOHNSON, President.
J. G. DETMER, } Vice Presidents.
HORACE J. MORSE, }
CHARLES A. BODDY, Secretary.
CHARLES L. SCHENCK, } Assistant
HENRY M. HEATH, } Secretaries.

The United States Hotel

BOSTON, MASS.



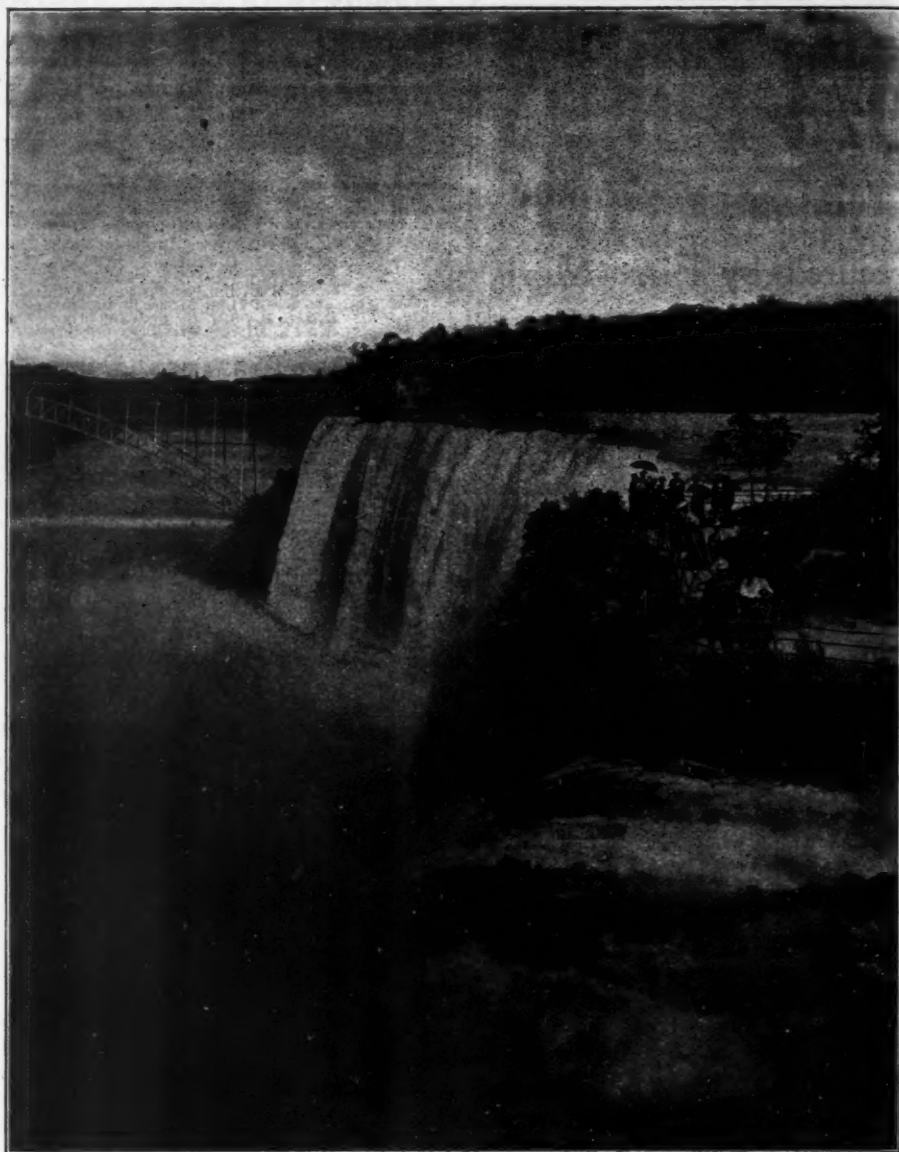
Situated on Beach, Kingston and Lincoln Streets, only two blocks from the South Terminal Station and convenient to the shopping district. Reasonable rates, unexcelled table and good, comfortable rooms.

TARIFF OF RATES:

American Plan, - - \$2.50 per day & up.
European Plan (room only) 1.00 " " & up.

TILLY HAYNES,
Proprietor.

JAMES G. HICKEY,
Manager.



NIAGARA FALLS ON THE NEW YORK CENTRAL

9 Hours from New York	11 Hours from Boston	14 Hours from Montreal
12 " " Chicago	10 " " Cincinnati	18 " " St. Louis
9 " " Pittsburg	14 " " Indianapolis	5 " " Cleveland
	7 " " Detroit	

Via THE NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

A beautiful etching of this picture, printed from steel plates on plate paper, 24x32, suitable for framing, sent free, post-paid, on receipt of fifty cents by GEORGE H. DANIELS, Grand Central Station, N. Y.

VA
AL
Sou
Conn
Lite
thro
out
York
Room
York
Have
hote
and

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

THE OVERLAND LIMITED

electric-lighted solid through
DAILY TRAIN
 Chicago to California via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line. Less than three days en route over the only double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River. Leaves Chicago 8.00 p. m. daily. Two other fast trains leave 10.30 p. m. and 11.35 p. m. for
San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland
She Best of Everything.
 Send four-cent stamp for booklet on California or two-cent stamp for pamphlet describing The Overland Limited and the route it traverses.
 All agents sell tickets via this line.
 W. B. KNISKERN, CHICAGO, ILL.
 P. T. M., C. & N. W. RY.
 NW202

VACATION RESORTS

Along the North Shore of Long Island Sound, at the charming inland locations of Connecticut, and among the Berkshire and Litchfield Hills, reached by the finest through and suburban train service running out of New York. Send 2-cent stamp to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Room No. 3, Grand Central Station, New York, or to Passenger Department, New Haven, for descriptive books and list of hotels, boarding houses, rates for board, and passenger fares.

**WRONG TRACK
 Had to Switch**

Even the most careful person is apt to get on the wrong track regarding food sometimes and has to switch over.

When the right food is selected the host of ails that come from improper food and drink disappear, even where the trouble has been of lifelong standing.

"From a child I was never strong and had a capricious appetite and I was allowed to eat whatever I fancied—rich cake, highly seasoned food, hot biscuit, etc.—so it was not surprising that my digestion was soon out of order and at the age of twenty-three I was on the verge of nervous prostration. I had no appetite and as I had been losing strength (because I didn't get nourishment in my daily food to repair the wear and tear on body and brain) I had no reserve force to fall back on, lost flesh rapidly and no medicine helped me.

"Then it was a wise physician ordered Grape-Nuts and cream and saw to it that I gave this food (new to me) a proper trial and it showed he knew what he was about, because I got better by bounds from the very first. That was in the summer and by winter I was in better health than ever before in my life, had gained in flesh and weight and felt like a new person altogether in mind as well as body, all due to nourishing and completely digestible food, Grape-Nuts.

"This happened three years ago and never since then have I had any but perfect health, for I stick to my Grape-Nuts food and cream and still think it delicious. I eat it every day. I never tire of this food and can enjoy a saucer of Grape-Nuts and cream when nothing else satisfies my appetite and it's surprising how sustained and strong a small saucerful will make one feel for hours." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

True food that carries one along and "there's a reason." Grape-Nuts 10 days proves big things.

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

"The Nation's pleasure ground and sanitarium."—David Bennett Hill.

**THE
 ADIRONDACK
 MOUNTAINS**

The lakes and streams in the Adirondack Mountains are full of fish; the woods are inviting, the air is filled with health, and the nights are cool and restful. If you visit this region once, you will go there again. An answer to almost any question in regard to the Adirondacks will be found in No. 20 of the "Four-Track Series," "The Adirondack Mountains and How to Reach them;" issued by the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

A copy will be mailed free on receipt of a two-cent stamp, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

LENIFECT

Cures all Throat Trouble
Removes Mucus from Throat.
Used by Public Speakers.

LENIFECT CO., - ESSEX, CONN.
Sample sent for 25 cents.

Photo Electrotpe Engraving Co.

DESIGNERS and
ENGRAVERS,

RHINELANDER BUILDING, 232 to 238 William Street,
NEW YORK.

Telephone, 1704 John.

**The Secret**

of the "tidy" appearance
of hundreds of men to-
day lies in a pair of

**COATES
CLIPPERS**

at home. Only barbers
used to have clippers but now they're becoming
as common in homes as a comb or a curler—and
as necessary. Clip your beard and your boy's
hair. Wife trim the back of your neck when it
becomes "wooly." Try hardware stores for Coates
"Easy-Running." If th haven't them send to us.

Send name on postal for prices, etc.
Coates Clipper Co., - Worcester, Mass.

**Summer
Churches**

DESIGNS submitted of work for all IMPROVEMENTS,
ENRICHMENT and RE-DECORATION, showing parts
to be carried out by LOCAL LABOR, and parts such as
MEMORIALS and GIFTS forwarded from NEW YORK,
by securing the comprehensive scheme of design artistically
at the MINIMUM EXPENSE.

J & R LAMB

OFFICE: 59 Carmine St., - New York

THE INDEPENDENT
130 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

A Weekly Magazine. Entered at the New York Post-Office
as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Terms of subscription, Payable in advance: one year
\$2.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents

Single copies over six months old twenty-five cents. Postage
to any Foreign Country in the Postal Union, \$1.50 a year extra.

Order for the change of an address should be received one
week before change is to take effect; the old as well as the
new address should be given.

Persons desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not
accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope.
We cannot, however, in that case, hold ourselves respon-
sible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

DIVIDENDS**THE AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK**

601 Fifth Avenue, cor. 43d Street.
Interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER
CENT. (3½) per annum will be credited depositors for three
and six months ending June 30, 1904, on all sums from \$5
to \$3,000, payable July 18th, 1904. Bank open from 9 A.M.
to 4 P.M., and on Monday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Closes 12 M. on Saturday. Money deposited on or before
JULY 10TH will draw interest from JULY 1st.
EDWARD V. LOEW, President.
CLARENCE GOADBY, Treasurer.

JOHN V. IRWIN, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Av.

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors July
1st, 1904, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.
(3½) per annum on all sums of \$5 and upward to \$3,000.
Deposits made on or before July 9th will draw interest from
July 1st.

WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.

JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-
HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited de-
positors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS
ENDING JUNE 30, 1904, on all sums from five dollars
to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the
by-laws, payable JULY 18, 1904.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.

JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.

J. HAMPDEN ROBB, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JULY 9, 1904, will draw
interest from JULY 1, 1904.

**Manhattan
Savings Institution**

No. 644 AND 646 BROADWAY.

106th Semi-Annual Dividend.

June 14th, 1904.

The Trustees of this institution have declared
interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE
HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums (by
the rules entitled thereto: not exceeding \$3,000 re-
maining on deposit during the three or six months
ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after the
third Monday in July next.

Deposits made on or before July 9th will draw
interest from July 1st.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.

FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

CONSTANT M. BIRD, Asst. Secretary.

THE ROCK ISLAND COMPANY.

New York, July 7, 1904.

A quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share on the preferred capital
stock of The Rock Island Company was this day declared, payable
August 1, 1904, to stockholders of record July 15, 1904, on which
date the transfer books for the preferred stock will close, and open
again July 15, 1904.

G. T. BOGGS, Assistant Treasurer.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY,

42 Broadway, New York, July 7th, 1904.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE

United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend
of one and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Com-
pany from the net earnings for the fiscal year beginning April 1st,
1904, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., August 31st, 1904, pay-
able September 15th, 1904.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M. on
Wednesday, August 31st, 1904, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday,
September 16th, 1904.

JOHN J. WATSON, Jr., Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A Dividend of One and a Half Dollars per share and an Extra Dividend of Three-Quarters of a Dollar per share will be paid on Friday, July 15, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, June 30, 1904. The transfer books will be closed from July 1st to July 14th, both days included. **WM. R. DRIVER, Treasurer.**
June 15, 1904.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on July 1, 1904, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Manhattan Trust Company, 39 Wall Street.

WILLIAM R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

New York, June 30, 1904.

FINANCIAL

33 YEARS OUR CUSTOMERS HAVE TESTED Iowa Farm Loan Mortgages

List of Mortgages issued monthly. Will mail to any address.

ELLSWORTH & JONES,

John Hancock Bldg., Boston. Chamber of Commerce, Chicago
Home Office Established 1871. Iowa Falls, Iowa.

5% Invest Your Money with Us
in a non-speculative business that has been in successful operation 22 years, dealing in high-class New York real estate securities. Under New York Banking Department supervision and regularly examined by same.

5 Per Cent. Per Annum

Subject to withdrawal at any time, bearing earnings for every day invested.



Our methods endorsed and recommended by leading clergymen, business and professional men.

Write for these endorsements and full particulars.

ASSETS \$1,700,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS \$160,000

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.,
1137 Broadway, New York.

1875

1904

The MIDDLESEX Banking Company of MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT.

Assets over \$7,000,000.

Debentures and First Mortgage
Loans upon Real Estate. . . . 29th YEAR.

N. W. HALSEY & CO. BANKERS

MUNICIPAL BONDS and other high-grade INVESTMENT ISSUES for JULY FUNDS.

Send for Circular.

New York, 49 Wall St. The Rookery, Chicago

R. L. DAY & CO. BANKERS

3 Nassau St., New York. 40 Water St., Boston.

Commission Orders Executed in Both Markets.

Investment Securities.

RICHARD DELAFIELD, Pres't, STUYVESANT FISH, Vice-Pres't, GILBERT G. THORNE, Vice-Pres't, JOHN C. McKEON, Vice-Pres't, JOHN C. VAN CLEAF, Vice-Pres't, EDWARD J. BALDWIN, Cashier, WILLIAM O. JONES, Ass't Cashier, FREDERICK O. FOXBOROFT, Ass't Cashier, WILLIAM A. MAIN, Ass't Cashier, MAURICE H. EWEK, Ass't Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York

ORGANIZED 1856.

Capital and Surplus, \$10,000,000

DIRECTORS: Joseph T. Moore, Stuyvesant Fish, George S. Hart, Charles Scribner, Edward G. Hoyt, W. Rockhill Potts, August Belmont, Richard Delafield, Francis R. Appleton, John Jacob Astor, George S. Hickok, George Frederick Vletor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Isaac Guggenheim, John E. Borne, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Gilbert G. Thorne

Incorporated 1853.

United States Trust Company of New York,

45 and 47 Wall Street.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$12,210,639

LYMAN J. GAGE, Pres. D. WILLIS JAMES, Vice-Pres. JAMES S. CLARK, Second Vice-Pres.
HENRY L. THORNELL, Secretary. LOUIS G. HAMPTON, Assistant Secretary.

JOHN A. STEWART, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

INSURANCE

1851 THE 1904

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE

Insurance Company OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

JOHN A. HALL, President. HENRY M. PHILLIPS, Secretary

Assets, Jan. 1st, 1904, - \$33,590,000.30
Liabilities, - - - - - 30,043,508.01
Surplus, - - - - - 3,047,491.38
Massachusetts Laws protect the policy-holder.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Empire Bldg., 71 Broadway.

GEO. J. WIGHT,

Manager of Agents for Southern New York.

The Washington Life Insurance Co. OF NEW YORK
W. A. Brewer, Jr., Graham H. Brewer, President Vice-President

44TH YEAR

Home Life Insurance Company

256 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GEORGE E. IDE, President.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Admitted Assets \$15,102,840.00, Net Surplus \$1,126,769.00, Policy Reserve, Etc 12,754,653.00, Insurance in Force 69,410,582.00, Dividend-Endowment Fund 1,142,219.00

THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY CO. OF NEW YORK

1876 Principal Office, Nos. 97-103 Cedar Street, N. Y. 1904

- FIDELITY BONDS : : :
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY
PERSONAL ACCIDENT :
HEALTH : : : : :
STEAM BOILER : : :
PLATE GLASS : : :
BURGLARY : : : :
FLY WHEEL : : : :
BONDED LIST : : :

This Corporation held on December 31, 1903, for the Security of its Policy Holders the following sums—
Capital - - - - \$ 500,000.00
Unearned Premium Fund - 2,562,567.06
Various Contingent Funds - 1,607,726.74
Surplus Funds - - - 1,230,567.76
\$5,900,861.56
Its constant purpose is to give always INSURANCE THAT INSURES.

Dumont Clarke, Geo. E. Ide, Alexander E. Orr, John L. Riker, Wm. P. Dixon, W. G. Low, Henry E. Pierrepont, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Alfred W. Hoyt, J. G. McCullough, Anton A. Raven, Geo. F. Seward, A. B. Hull, Wm. J. Matheson, DIRECTORS :

GEO. F. SEWARD, President. HENRY CROSSLEY, First Assistant Secretary. ROBT. J. HILLAS, Vice President-Secretary. FRANK E. LAW, Second Assistant Secretary. EDWARD C. LUNT, Third Assistant Secretary.

The Old Reliable

Chartered 1866

Hartford Life Insurance Company

HARTFORD, CONN.

GEO. E. KENNEY, Pres't.

CHAS. H. BACALL, Sec.

Issues Policies upon all the latest plans.

ORDINARY and INDUSTRIAL.

In its Industrial Branch, it issues Adult and Juvenile Whole Life, Endowment, semi-Endowment, and Life-Endowment-at-Age-30 Policies, in Amounts from \$10 to \$500; from ages 2 to 60. All contracts are in full immediate benefit in case of death by accident.

The Record Tells.

\$22,000,000 paid to Policyholders and Beneficiaries.

Buy a HARTFORD LIFE Policy and you GET THE BEST

New England Mutual LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Post Office Square, - Boston, Mass.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1904,	-	\$35,784,010.50
Liabilities,	-	32,569,406.71
		\$3,214,603.79

All forms of Life and Endowment policies issued. CASH distributions paid upon all policies. Every policy has endorsed thereon the cash surrender and paid up insurance values to which the insured is entitled by the Massachusetts Statute. Pamphlets, rates, and values for any age sent on application to the Company's Office.

Benj. F. Stevens, Pres't.
S. F. Trull, Secretary.

Alfred D. Foster, Vice-Pres't.
Wm. B. Turner, Asst. Sec'y.

1850 — THE — 1904

United States Life Insurance Co.

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

JOHN P. MUNN, M. D. - President

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

JAMES R. FLUM,	Leather
CLARENCE H. KELSEY,	Pres't Title Guarantee and Trust Co	
WILLIAM H. PORTER,	Pres't Chem. Nat. Bank	

Active and successful Agents who desire to make DIRECT CONTRACTS with this well-established and progressive Company, thereby securing for themselves not only an immediate return for their work, but also an increasing annual income commensurate with their success, are invited to communicate with RICHARD E. COCHRAN, 3d Vice-President, at the Company's Office, 277 Broadway, New York City.

Assets over	\$8,600,000
Insurance in force over	\$45,000,000

MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,

OFFICE, 51 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Organized in 1843.

INSURES AGAINST MARINE AND INLAND TRANSPORTATION RISKS AND WILL ISSUE POLICIES MAKING LOSS PAYABLE IN ENGLAND.

Assets Over Twelve Million Dollars for the Security of its Policies.

The profits of the Company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued bearing interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the Charter.

A. A. RAVEN, President.
F. A. PARSONS, Vice-Pres't.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, 2d Vice-Pres't.
THEO. P. JOHNSON, 3d Vice-Pres't.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec'y.

Provident Savings Life,

E. W. SCOTT, President.

346 Broadway, New York

A Life Insurance Company especially adapted for permanent and temporary usefulness to active business men. *Permanent*, giving a large amount of indemnity for the family; *temporary*, guaranteeing at low cost against loss by death while engaged in speculative operations. It specially provides for practical wants.

P. D. ARMOUR

did not have any life insurance and did not consider it worth his while. He was the exception; the overwhelming majority of rich men do believe in it, and most of them prove their faith by investing in it themselves. If you would join the great army of "average" men, take some insurance; if you think the example of the rich good to follow, do the same. The METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK will send you information, in response to a postal card.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE IS A HEALTH BRINGER.

Do you know what companies you are insured in?

In case of fire your policies are equivalent to a check on a bank. Better look your policies over and satisfy yourself that you have the strongest companies obtainable for the rate you pay.

Ask for a Continental policy and you are sure to secure absolute indemnity at fair rates.

Any Insurance broker Agents everywhere.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INS. CO.,

46 Cedar Street, New York.
Rialto Building, Chicago, Ills.

"Insure in an American Company."

Mutual Reserve Life INSURANCE COMPANY

FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, President
305, 307, 309 Broadway, NEW YORK

Certificate of the Valuation of Policies
Three and One-Half and Four Per Cent.

STATE OF NEW YORK
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

ALBANY, N. Y., January 2nd, 1904.

I, FRANCIS HENDRICKS, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, do hereby certify that the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company of the City of New York, in the State of New York, is duly authorized to transact the business of Life Insurance in this State.

I further certify that in accordance with the provisions of Sections Fifty-two and Eighty-four of the Insurance law of the State of New York, I have caused the policy obligations of the said Company, outstanding on the 31st day of December, 1903, to be valued as per the Combined Experience Table of Mortality at Four per cent. interest, and the American Experience Table of Mortality at Three and one-half per cent. interest, and I find the net value thereof, on the said 31st day of December, 1903, to be Four Million, Two Hundred and Three Thousand, Nine Hundred and Nine Dollars, as follows:

Net Value of Policies.....	\$4,203,909
" " Additions.....	
" " Annuities.....	\$4,203,909
Less Net Value Policies Reinsured.....	
	\$4,203,909

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused my Official Seal to be affixed, at the city of Albany, the day and year first above written.
FRANCIS HENDRICKS,
Superintendent of Insurance.

Total Payments to Policyholders, \$57,784,177.00
Surplus to Policyholders, - - 506,587.89

State Mutual Life Assurance Company

OF WORCESTER, MASS.

A. G. BULLOCK, President

January 1st, 1904.

ASSETS	\$23,249,248.34
LIABILITIES,	21,064,170.00
SURPLUS (Massachusetts Standard)	\$2,185,078.30

Cash surrender values stated in every policy, and guaranteed by the Massachusetts Non-Forfeiture law.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 220 Broadway.

C. W. ANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agents

1904 FIRE INSURANCE 1904

National of Hartford, CONNECTICUT.

STATEMENT JANUARY 1st, 1904.

Capital Stock all cash.....	\$1,000,000.00
Re-Insurance Reserve.....	3,173,451.11
Unsettled Losses and other claims.....	487,118.11
Net Surplus.....	1,585,358.89

Total Assets, Jan. 1st, 1904.....\$6,463,598.00
JAMES NICHOLS, President. B. R. STILLMAN, Secretary.
H. A. SMITH Asst. Secretary.